

Library of Congress.

Chap.

BS 612

Shelf

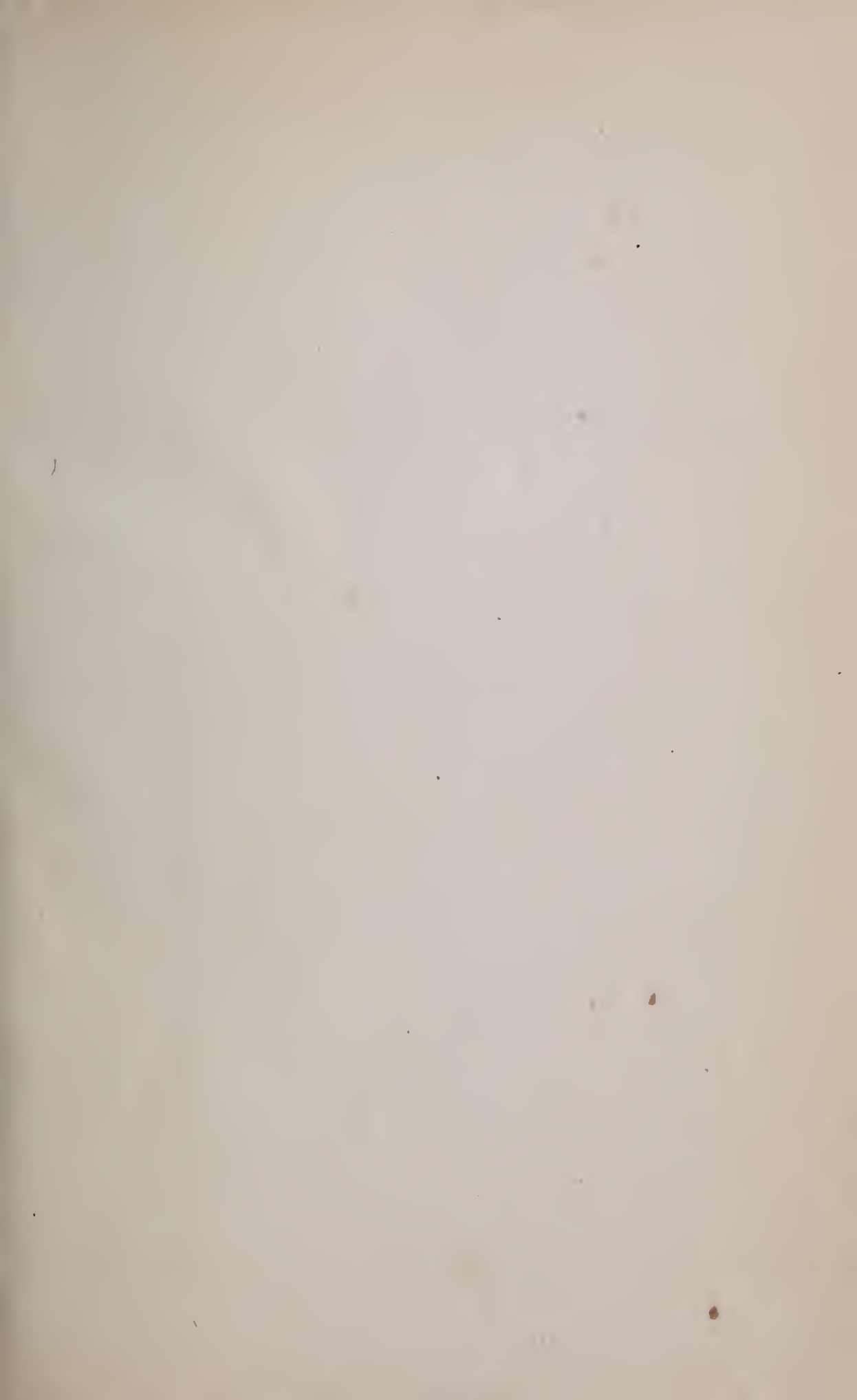
W6

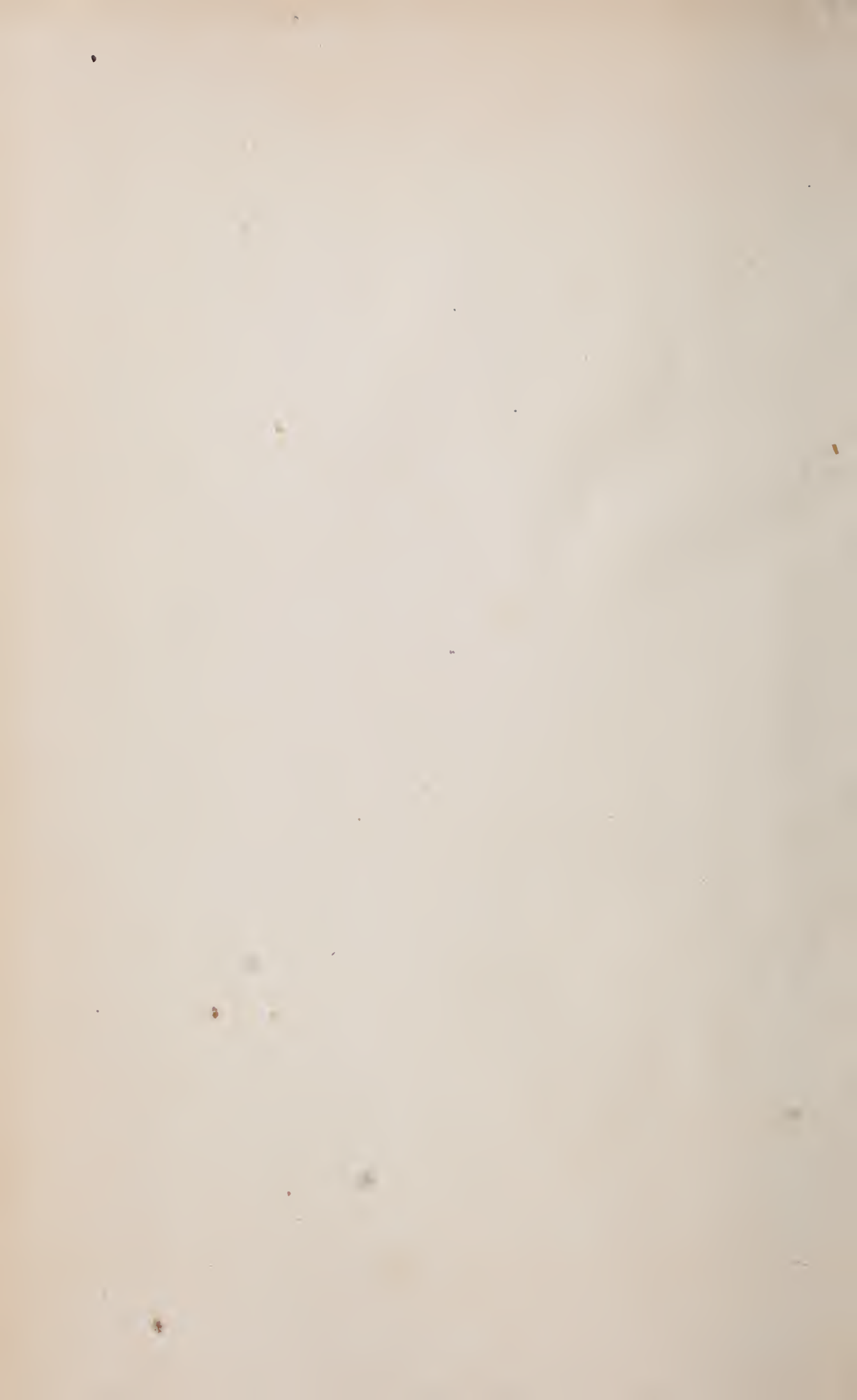
Copyright No.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







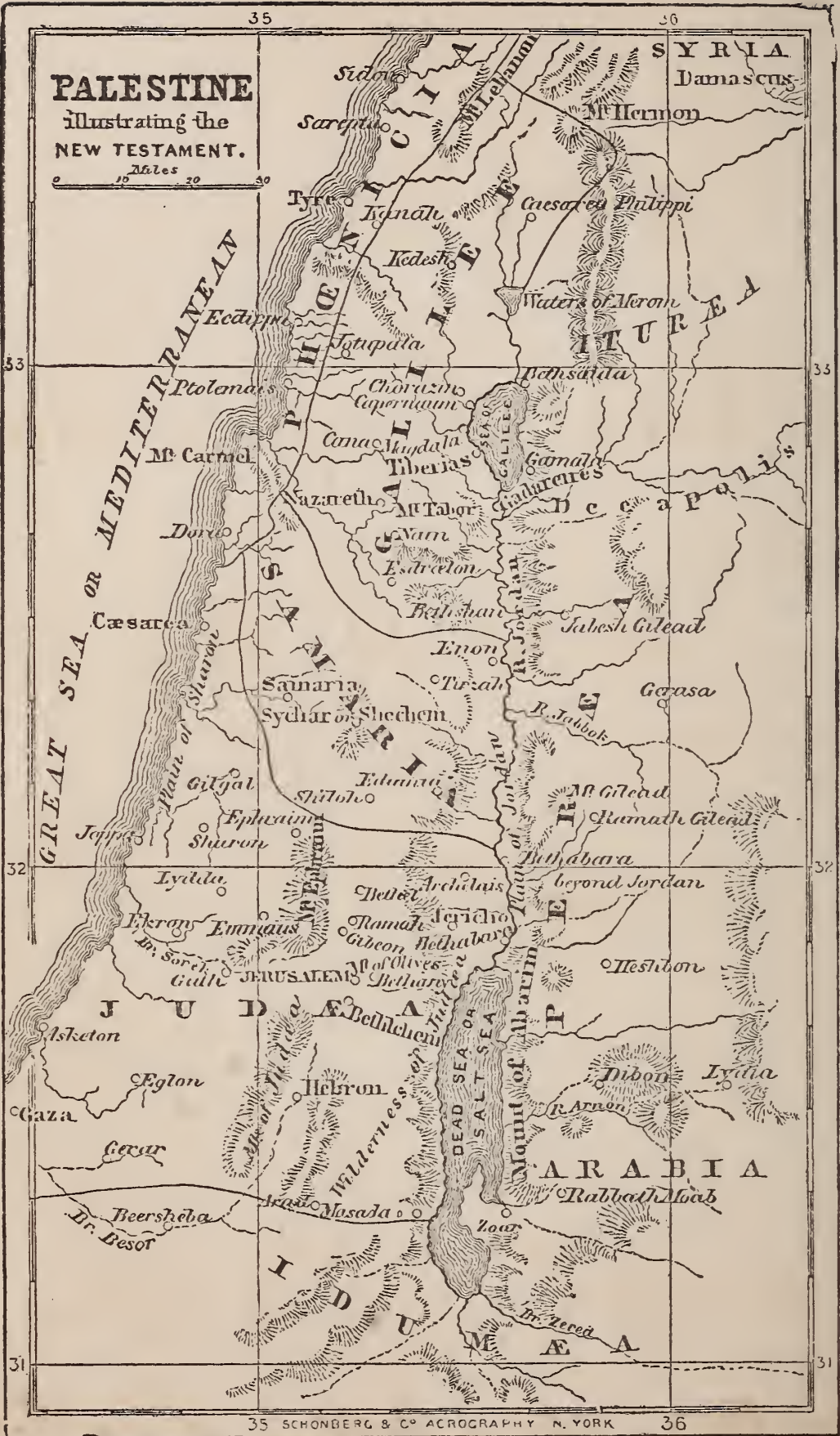




PALESTINE

illustrating the
NEW TESTAMENT.

Miles 0 10 20 30



THE
MOTHER'S
SCRIPTURE QUESTION
BOOK.

~~~~~  
Glance not with careless eye  
The sacred pages o'er:  
Nor lightly lay the Bible by  
To think of it no more.

~~~~~  
M. S. Wood

NEW YORK:
SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
389 BROADWAY.

*Deposited in Clerk's Office Southern
Dist New York June 23. 1859*

BS612
.W6

In preparing "THE MOTHER'S SCRIPTURE QUESTION BOOK," the Compiler has endeavored to arrange the lessons in chronological order, and principally in accordance with Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels. When an incident is related by more than one of the Evangelists, the account giving the fullest particulars has been adopted.

It is recommended that the pupils, in the first place, read the chapter containing the lesson, and afterwards answer the questions as they are asked by the teacher.

Words that are printed in *Italics*, should be explained by the teacher to the younger children.

"QUESTIONS for BIBLE CLASSES," for the older pupils and for family use, is designed as a companion to Scripture Question Books, and contains much information in relation to the Scriptures, to Palestine, and to the customs of the Jewish nation.

MARY S. WOOD.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859,
BY WILLIAM WOOD,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District
of New York.

THE
MOTHER'S
SCRIPTURE QUESTION BOOK.

Into how many parts is the Bible divided?

Into two parts.

What is the first part called?

The Old Testament.

What is the first thing *related* in the Old Testament?

The *Creation* of the world.

Who made the world?

God.

After God created the heaven and the earth, and all things
belonging to them, and made man, what is said of them?

They were "very good."

What history is given in the Old Testament

The history of the Israelites, or Jews.

From whom are the Jews *descended*?

From Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Who was Isaac?

The son of Abraham.

Who was Jacob?

The son of Isaac.

To what did God change the name of Jacob?

To Israel.

The Jews to the present day call themselves Israelites, from
Israel, they being all the descendants of his sons. They are
called Jews from his son Judah.

What is the last part of the Bible called?

The New Testament.

In the New Testament are *recorded* the history of the birth, life, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines, of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and also, of some of the acts of his Apostles, who were holy men whom Christ sent to all nations to preach the *gospel*. These Apostles wrote a number of Epistles or letters, which are also in the New Testament. The following pages contain questions with answers from the gospels or history of our Saviour, as given by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. This history is what is called a Harmony of the Gospels, that is, one account collected from all the Evangelists or sacred writers. When the same circumstance is related by more than one of them, the account giving the greatest number of incidents is chosen.

LUKE—Chap. i. 26—30.

Verse 26. What are we told of the angel Gabriel?

He was sent from God to a city in Galilee.

What was the name of the city?

Nazareth.

Where was Galilee?

The northern part of Palestine, or the Holy Land.

The scholar can find Galilee and Nazareth on the map.

27. The angel Gabriel was sent to a virgin: what was her name?

Mary.

28. In what words did he *salute* her?

"Blessed art thou among women."

29. When she saw him and heard his words, how did she feel?

"She was troubled."

30. Did the angel see that she was troubled?

He said, "Fear not, Mary."

What did he tell her she should have?

"A Son."

What name should she give him?

"Thou shalt call his name JESUS."

What is the meaning of the word Jesus?

He who shall save.

What should "that holy thing which should be born" of her, be called?

The Son of God.

LUKE—Chap. ii. 1—26.

What are the subjects of this lesson?

The Birth of Christ; the Shepherds; Jesus presented in the Temple.

Who was Joseph?

A man whom Mary married.

Who was Augustus Cæsar?

The *Emperor* of *Rome*.

Sixty-three years before the birth of Christ, Pompey, a Roman general, and his army marched into *Palestine* and conquered Jerusalem. After this, the Jews were obliged to pay every year a sum of money or tax to the Romans, which was called tribute money. Bands of soldiers were kept in the Holy Land to force the people to obey the orders of the Emperor of Rome.

1. What is a decree?

An order, or law.

What decree did Augustus Cæsar make?

"That all the world should be taxed."

3. Where were the Jews to go to be taxed?

"Every one into his own city."

4. What was Joseph and Mary's own city?

Bethlehem of Judea.

How was Bethlehem their "own city," when they lived at Nazareth?

Their tribe or family belonged in Bethlehem.

Of what family or house were they?

Of the house of David.

What was Bethlehem called?

"The city of David."

Find Bethlehem on the map, and notice the direction they travelled from Nazareth.

7. While Mary was at Bethlehem, who was born?

Her Son.

Who had told her that she should have a son, who should be holy, and be the Son of God?

An angel sent from God.

When she had wrapped him in swaddling clothes, where did she lay him?

"In a manger."

What is a manger?

A box for *cattle* to eat out of.

Why were they in a place for cattle?

"There was no room for them in the inn."

8. Who were near Bethlehem at that time?

"Shepherds."

At what time were they in the fields?

At night.

What were they doing?

"Keeping watch over their flocks."

What is meant by flocks?

A great number of sheep.

9. Who came to them?

"An angel of the Lord."

What shone round about them?

"The glory of the Lord."

How did the shepherds feel?

"They were sore afraid."

10. What did the angel say to them?

"Fear not."

What did he say he had brought them?

"Good tidings of great joy."

What is good tidings?

Good news.

To whom were the tidings good?

"To all people."

In what book are these "good tidings" recorded?

In the New Testament.

In reading the New Testament, what *convinces* us that it is true?

God's Holy Spirit in our hearts.

11. Who did the angel say was born this day?

"A Saviour."

Who did he tell them that Saviour was?

"Christ the Lord."

Where was he born?

"In the city of David."

12. What should be a sign to them?

"Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

13. What was then suddenly with the angel?

"A multitude of the heavenly host."

What is called the "heavenly host?"

A company of angels.

What were the angels doing?

"Praising God."

14. What did they say?

"Glory to God in the highest."

What did they proclaim on earth?

"On earth peace, good will toward men."

The angels that first told of the birth of our Saviour proclaimed, "peace on earth;" and He himself said that his servants did not fight. Hence we must believe that if any do fight, it grieves His Holy Spirit; for He said, "Love your enemies." Can a man love his enemies, and yet thrust a sword through their bodies, or wound them so as to cause great suffering?

Who sent this company of angels to the shepherds?

God sent them.

For what purpose did God send them?

To tell good tidings.

What was this good tidings, or good news?

That a Saviour was born.

15. When the angels were gone again into heaven, what did the shepherds say to each other?

“Let us now go even unto Bethlehem.”

Why did they wish to go to Bethlehem?

“To see this thing which is *come to pass*.”

How did they say this thing was made known to them?

“Which the Lord hath made known unto us.”

16. After going in haste to Bethlehem, what did they find?

“Mary, and Joseph, and the babe.”

Was the babe lying as the angel told them they would find him?

Yes, he was “lying in a manger.”

17. When they had seen him, what did they make known?

“The saying which was told them concerning this child.”

What was the saying?

That a Saviour was born.

How did the people that heard it, feel?

“They wondered.”

19. What did Mary do?

“She kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.”

What does that mean?

She thought much about them.

About what did she think much?

Those things which the angels had said of her son.

20. What did the shepherds do, as they returned to their sheep?

They glorified and praised God.

For what did they glorify and praise God?

“For all the things that they had heard and seen.”

What had they heard?

That a Saviour was born.

What had they seen?

A babe lying in a manger.

21. What was that babe named?
Jesus.

What must we do that he may become our Saviour?
Love him with all our hearts.

If we love him what will we desire to do?
Those things that will please Him.

Then what will He do for us?
Teach us all things that we should do.

How will He speak to us?
By His Holy Spirit in our hearts.

22. For what *purpose* did Mary take the child to Jerusalem?
To *present* him to the Lord.

The *first born* son was always *presented* to the Lord in the temple at Jerusalem, Ex. xiii. 15, because the children of the Israelites were spared when the first born of the Egyptians were slain. The child was redeemed by the parents on their paying five shekels to the *treasury* of the temple.

25. When Mary and the child Jesus were in the temple, who came there?
Simeon.

Who was Simeon?
A *just* and *devout* man.

27. How came he to enter the temple at that time?
He was led "by the Spirit" of God.

26. What had the Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit *revealed* to Simeon, that he should see before he died?
"The Lord's Christ."

28. When Simeon came into the temple, what did he do?
He took Jesus up in his arms, and blessed God.

29. Simeon blessed God, and said, Lord, now lettest thou thy *servant depart in peace*, according to thy word.

30. For mine eyes have seen thy salvation,

31. Which thou hast *prepared* before the face of all people;

32. A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel.

Whom did Simeon mean by "thy servant?"
He meant himself.

What did he mean by "depart in peace?"
That he was willing to die.

What does "thy salvation" mean?
That the Son of God had come to save all who believed
on Him.

Who are the Gentiles?
All people who are not Jews.

36. Who besides Simeon came into the temple and saw Jesus?
"Anna, a prophetess."

What was her age?
Fourscore and four years.

How many years make a score?
Twenty years.

What did Anna do when she saw the *infant* Jesus?
She gave thanks unto the Lord.

MATTHEW—Chap. ii. 1—23.

What subjects are treated of in this lesson?
The Wise Men; the Flight of Mary and Joseph into
Egypt; and their Return to Nazareth with the Young
Child.

What was Jerusalem?
The chief city of Palestine or the Holy Land.

Point out Jerusalem on the map.

In what part of Palestine is it?
In Judea.

What had the Jews built in Jerusalem?
A temple.

What did they do in the temple?
They went there to worship God.

1. Whom had the Emperor of Rome made King of Judea shortly
before Jesus was born?
Herod.

When Herod was at Jerusalem who came there ?

“ Wise men from the east.”

The wise men, or Magi, as they were called, had probably heard of the prophecy of Baalam respecting Christ. “ There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel.” A Sceptre is a golden rod carried by kings to show their right to rule. In the east, (which word is elsewhere applied to Arabia Deserta,) the appearance of the sky was much watched, and astronomy was diligently studied by wise and learned men. When, therefore, they discovered a new star of remarkable appearance, they concluded that the divine king of the Jews was come.

Perhaps they did not see the star after leaving the east, which led them to inquire at Jerusalem ; but after leaving that city it again appeared to them.

2. What question did the wise men ask at Jerusalem ?

“ Where is He that is born King of the Jews ?”

What did they say they had seen ?

“ We have seen his star in the east.”

For what had they come from the east ?

“ To worship Him.”

3. When Herod heard the question of the wise men, how did he feel ?

“ He was troubled.”

Whom besides Herod was troubled ?

All the people of Jerusalem.

What is probably the reason that Herod was troubled ?

He feared he could no longer be king himself.

4. Who did Herod call together ?

“ The chief priests and scribes.”

What did he demand of them ?

“ Where Christ should be born.”

Why did he ask the chief priests and scribes ?

Because they studied the Old Testament.

In what part of the Old Testament does it tell where Christ should be born ?

In the book of Micah.

5. Did they tell Herod where Christ should be born?

Yes: "In Bethlehem of Judea."

7. When Herod heard the answer of the priests and scribes, what did he do?

He *privately* "called the wise men."

What did he inquire of them?

"What time the star appeared."

What did he wish to know?

When they first saw the star.

8. Where did he send them?

To Bethlehem.

How far was Bethlehem from Jerusalem?

Six miles.

What did he say to the wise men?

"Go, and search diligently for the young child."

What did he tell them to do when they found him?

"Bring me word again."

What does "bring me word again" mean?

That they should *return* and tell Herod.

Why did he say he wished to know where Christ was?

That he might "come and worship him also."

Did Herod intend to go and worship him?

No, he wished to kill him.

9. When they left Jerusalem, what went before them?

"The star which they saw in the east."

How long did it go before and *guide* them?

"Till it came and stood over where the young child was."

10. Were they glad to see the star again?

"They *rejoiced* with exceeding great joy."

11. Whom did they see when they came into the house?

"They saw the young child with Mary his mother."

Who was this young child?

The Lord Jesus Christ.

Where was he born?

In Bethlehem, as *foretold* by the prophet Micah.

When the wise men saw the child, what did they do?
They fell down and worshipped him.

What gifts did they present to him?
"Gold, frankincense, and myrrh."

What are frankincense and myrrh?
Sweet and spicy gums from trees.

Were they of much value?
They were very costly.

12. What were the wise men told in a dream?
"That they should not return to Herod."

Who warned them not to return to Herod?
They were "warned of God in a dream."

What did they then do?
"They departed into their own country another way."

Where did Herod think the Holy child was?
In Bethlehem.

Why could he not find him?
Because there were many young children there.

13. When the wise men were gone, who appeared to Joseph
the husband of Mary?
"An angel of the Lord."

How did the angel appear to Joseph?
"In a dream."

What did the angel say?
"Arise, and take the young child and his mother."

And what should they all do?
"Flee into Egypt."

How long did the angel tell him to remain in Egypt?
"Until I bring thee word."

Why were they told to flee to Egypt?
"For Herod will seek the young child to destroy him."

14. What did Joseph do?

He took the young child and his mother and *departed* into Egypt.

Did they go in the morning?

No, they went "by night."

How long did they stay in Egypt?

Until the death of Herod.

16. When Herod knew the wise men had gone another way, how did he feel?

"He was exceeding wroth," or angry.

What did he do?

He sent and "*slew* all the children that were in Bethlehem from two years old and younger."

Where was Jesus at that time?

He had been carried to Egypt.

What was then in Bethlehem?

"Weeping and great mourning."

Who wept and mourned?

The mothers of the children that were *slain*.

19. When did the angel of the Lord appear again to Joseph?

"When Herod was dead."

20. Where did the angel tell him to take the child Jesus?

"Into the land of Israel."

Could they now safely return to Palestine?

Yes, "for they are dead which sought the young child's life."

15. What words of the Lord were written by Hosea?

"Out of Egypt have I called my son."

21. Did Joseph return with the young child and his mother?

Yes, "and came into the land of Israel."

What is called the land of Israel?

Palestine.

22. Did they go back to Bethlehem?

No, Joseph "was afraid to go thither."

23. After being "warned of God in a dream," where did he go?

Into Galilee.

To what city did they go in Galilee?

To Nazareth.

Egypt is south-east from Jerusalem. Point on the map the way they travelled when they "turned aside" to avoid that city, and went to Galilee, to the city of Nazareth.

Had Joseph and Mary ever lived in Nazareth?

Yes, before they were married.

LUKE—Chap. ii. 40—52.

What subject is treated of in this lesson?

Joseph and Mary take Jesus to Jerusalem at twelve years of age.

40. What was the *character* of Jesus when a child?

He "was filled with wisdom."

What was upon him?

"The grace of God."

41. Where did his parents go every year?

"To Jerusalem."

Why did they go to Jerusalem every year?

To keep "the Passover."

The feast of the Passover was *established* in order that the Israelites might keep in *remembrance* the passing of the angel of death over their houses, when all the *first-born* children of the Égyptians were *slain*, and also that they might remember their deliverance from Egyptian bondage.

How many days did they keep the feast of the Passover?

Seven days.

What was killed and eaten at the feast?

A Lamb.

What kind of bread was the only bread eaten for the whole seven days of the feast?

Unleavened bread.

What is unleavened bread?

Bread made without yeast of any kind.

42. How old was Jesus when he went to the Passover?

"He was twelve years old."

43. When Joseph and Mary left Jerusalem to return home, did Jesus go with them?

No, "he tarried behind in Jerusalem."

What does "tarried behind" mean?

Stayed behind.

Did they know he tarried behind?

"They knew not of it."

44. Where did they suppose he was?

"In the company."

What company?

The people who travelled with them.

How did they travel?

They walked.

Where did they seek for him?

"Among their kinsfolk and acquaintance."

How far had they travelled before they looked for him?

"A day's journey."

45. When they could not find him, what did they do?

"They turned back again to Jerusalem."

46. When did they find him?

"After three days."

How had they passed the first of these three days?

In going from Jerusalem.

How was the second day spent?

In *returning* to Jerusalem.

When did they find him?

The day after they got back to Jerusalem.

Where was he?

"In the temple."

The temple was the place where the Jews went to worship God. Into the house itself, none but priests entered; but adjoining it were courts and enclosures, into which the people were admitted for religious purposes. One was called "the

court of the women," because women were allowed to enter it. Into that court the doctors of the Law, or men learned in the Scriptures, came to *converse* with the people, and answer their questions in *relation* to the *Law of God* and the *Prophecies*.

When Joseph and Mary found Jesus in the temple, with whom was he sitting?

With the doctors.

What was he doing?

"Both hearing them, and asking them questions."

47. What were the feelings of those who heard him?

"They were astonished."

At what were they *astonished*?

"At his *understanding* and answers."

48. What did Joseph and Mary think of his *conversing* with the learned men?

"They were *amazed*."

What did his mother say to him?

"Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?"

What else did she say?

"Behold, thy father and I have *sought* thee, *sorrowing*."

Why was Joseph sometimes called his father?

Because he was married to the mother of Jesus.

49. What did he say to *account* for his staying behind?

"Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

Whom did he mean by "my Father"?

He meant God. "The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. xv. 6.

Had not Mary reason to know he was the Son of God?

Yes, for angels had declared he was.

50. Did Joseph and Mary understand the answer of Jesus?

"They understood not."

51. Did he go back to Nazareth with his parents?

He did, "and was subject unto them."

What does "subject unto them" mean?

He obeyed them.

What did his mother remember ?

She “kept all these sayings in her heart.”

52. In what did Jesus *increase*, or grow ?

“In *wisdom* and in *stature*.”

And in what besides ?

“In *favor* with God and man.”

How can we grow in favor with God ?

By loving him more and more.

LUKE—Chap. iii. 1—16.

Mention the subject of this lesson.

John the Baptist.

1. In the reign of what Roman Emperor did John the Baptist begin to preach ?

“Tiberius Cæsar.”

Who was governor of Judea ?

“Pontius Pilate.”

Until several years after Jesus was born, the Jews were governed by their own laws, and had a king to reign over them. Thus was the prophecy fulfilled, “The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come.” Owing to the wickedness of king Archelaus the son of Herod, the Romans banished him from Judea, and the Holy Land became a Roman province, and a Roman governor was placed over Judea. Galilee was governed by Herod Antipas, the son of king Herod, who was called a tetrarch, or governor over a fourth part of a kingdom.

2. Who were the high priests of the Jews at this time ?

“Annas and Caiaphas.”

To whom did the word of command from God come ?

“To John, the son of Zacharias.”

Where did John live ?

“In the wilderness,” or country part of Judea.

Find “the wilderness of Judea” on the map. Wilderness does not mean an uninhabited desert place, but only a part of the country where there are but few towns.

3. In what part of Judea did he preach ?

About the river Jordan.

Describe the river Jordan on the map.

It rises north of the Sea of Galilee, runs south sixty miles, and empties into the Dead Sea.

What did John preach?

“The baptism of *repentance* for the *remission* of sins.”

What did he say to the people?

“Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is *at hand*.”—
Matt. iii. 2.

Which of the prophets foretold the coming of John, several hundred years before?

Isaiah and Malachi.

How was John clothed?

“In raiment of camel’s hair, and a leathern girdle.”—
Matt. iii. 4.

How was a leathern belt or girdle worn?

Around the loins and waist

What did he eat?

“Locusts and wild honey.”

Who were baptized by John in Jordan?

People of Jerusalem and all Judea.

What did they do after being baptized?

They confessed their sins.

15. Of what were the people in *expectation*?

That Christ was soon to come.

What did they “*muse in their hearts*,” or ask themselves of John?

“Whether he were the Christ or not.”

16. What did John say, that answered their question?

“I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose.”

With what would he baptize them?

“He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire.”

What is the Holy Ghost?

The Holy Spirit.

What did John mean by saying, "the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose"?

He meant that Christ was so much higher than himself.

MATTHEW—Chap. iii. 13—17.

What subject is treated of in this lesson?

The Baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist.

13. Who afterwards came to John to be baptized?
Jesus.

From what part of Palestine did he come?

From Galilee.

How old was Jesus at this time?

"About thirty years of age." Luke iii. 23.

Had John ever seen him before?

He had not.

Where had John been all his life?

"In the deserts." Luke i. 80.

Where had Jesus passed his life?

In Galilee.

14. What did John say to Jesus when he came to be baptized?
"I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me?"

Though John afterwards declared that he knew not Jesus at that time, yet no doubt he was led by God's Holy Spirit to speak these words to him.

15. What did Jesus answer?

"Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness."

Christ conformed to all the religious ceremonies of the Law as given by Moses. God sent John to baptize, therefore He submitted to be baptized. But after Jesus suffered on the cross, an offering for the sins of the whole world, all the forms and sacrifices of the Law were to *cease*. They had been fulfilled by Him who was the one great sacrifice, and to Him only are we to look for *salvation*.

16. When Jesus was baptized, what did he do?

“He went up straightway out of the water.”

Yes, he had no sins to confess, therefore he went up straightway out of the water; but when the Jews were baptized, they confessed their sins.

After John had baptized Jesus, what did he see?

“Lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him.”

Upon whom did the Spirit of God alight?

Upon our Saviour Jesus Christ.

In what bodily shape did the Spirit appear?

“Like a dove.”

17. What beside came from heaven?

“A voice.”

What did the voice say?

“This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.”

Whose voice said these words?

The voice of God.

Who did the voice of God say was his beloved Son?

Jesus of Nazareth, our Saviour.

MATTHEW—Chap. iv. 1—11.

What subject is treated of in this lesson?

The Temptation in the Wilderness.

1. Immediately after being baptized, where was Jesus led by the Spirit?

“Into the wilderness.”

By whom was he tempted?

By the devil.

What is meant by tempted?

Urged to do wrong—to commit sin.

Who was the first person the devil tempted to do wrong?

The first woman, Eve.

Does the devil tempt people now?

He does, very often.

2. How long was Jesus in the wilderness without food?
Forty days and forty nights.

3. When he was hungry what did the tempter say to him?
“If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.”

4. What did Christ answer and say was written?
“Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that *proceedeth* out of the mouth of God.”

5. Where did the devil then take him?
“Into the Holy city.”

What was the Holy city?
Jerusalem.

Where did the evil one set him?
“On a pinnacle of the temple.”

What is a pinnacle?
A very high place.

6. What did the devil say to Jesus?
“If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down.”

He also said, “It is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning thee, and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone.” He gave these as the words of David, but he left out an important part.—Ps. xci. 11.

7. What did Jesus tell him was written?
“Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.”

It is tempting God for one to put himself in danger, of his own will, and then expect God to preserve his life.

8. Where did the devil then take him?
“Up into an exceeding high mountain.”

What did he show him?
“All the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them.”

9. What promise did he make?
“All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me.”

10. What did Jesus answer?

“Get thee hence, Satan.”

He also repeated the first commandment; what is it?

“Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.”

11. When the devil found he could not make Jesus do anything contrary to the will of God, what did he do?

He left him.

Who then came to Jesus?

“Angels.”

Where do angels come from?

From heaven.

What did they do?

“They ministered unto him.”

What does that mean?

They supplied his wants.

JOHN—Chap. i. 19—50.

What does this lesson treat of?

The Declaration of John the Baptist, that Jesus is the Saviour; and several Disciples chosen.

28. Where was John the Baptist when the Jews sent priests and Levites to him?

“At Bethabara, beyond Jordan.”

Find Bethabara beyond Jordan on the map.

19. What did they ask him?

“Who art thou?”

20. What did John confess, or own?

“I am not the Christ.”

21. What did they again ask?

“What then? art thou Elias?”

What reply did John make?

“I am not.”

Who did they mean by Elias?

The prophet Elijah.

Did Elijah die ?

No, he was taken to heaven without dying.

The Jews expected that Elijah would come again before Christ appeared, and although John the Baptist was not Elijah in person, yet he "came in the spirit and power of Elias," as declared by the angel; Luke i. 17, and as our Saviour said to his disciples, "this is Elias, which was for to come," Matt. xi. 14. John answered the Jews as they meant him to understand their question, that he was not Elias in person.

What was their next question, and John's answer ?

"Art thou that prophet?"—"No."

22. What did they ask at last ?

"Who art thou ? What sayest thou of thyself?"

23. What did John answer ?

"I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord."

What prophet had mentioned John in that way ?

Isaiah, xl. 3.

25. What did they then ask ?

"Why baptizest thou then?"

26. What did he answer ?

"I baptize with water : but there standeth one among you, whom ye know not."

27. What did John say of him ?

"He it is, who coming after me, is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose."

29. When did John see Jesus coming towards him ?

"The next day."

What did John say of him ?

"Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

What did the Jews sacrifice to God for their sins ?

A Lamb.

As a sacrifice for whose sins did Christ die ?

For the sins of the whole world.

What, therefore, did John call him?

"The Lamb of God."

30. What did John say he had told them?

"After me cometh a man which is preferred before me, for he was before me."

31. Did John know Jesus before he came to be baptized?

John said, "I knew him not."

What had the Spirit made known to him of Christ?

"That he should be made manifest to Israel."

What is the meaning of "made manifest to Israel"?

Made known to the Jews.

Who sent John to baptize with water?

The word of God came to him in the wilderness. Luke iii. 2.

What was John's baptism?

Water baptism.

Of what other baptism was John told?

Of the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

33. Who was he told would baptize with the Holy Ghost?

He "Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining upon him."

32. What did John declare he had seen?

"The Spirit descending from heaven, like a dove."

Upon whom did it abide or remain?

Upon Jesus of Nazareth.

When did John see the Spirit *descend* upon him?

When Jesus was baptized in Jordan.

What did a voice from heaven say at that time?

"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

34. Of what did John bear record concerning Jesus?

"That this is the Son of God."

35. When did John again see him?

The next day.

With whom was John standing?

With two of his disciples.

36. As he looked "upon Jesus as he walked," what did John say to his disciples?

"Behold the Lamb of God."

37. What did the two disciples do?

"They followed Jesus."

38. When he saw them following, what did he say?

"What seek ye?"

What did they ask?

"Rabbi, (or Master,) where dwellest thou?"

39. What was his answer?

"Come and see."

How long did they remain with him?

The rest of "that day."

What time was it when they followed him?

"About the tenth hour."

Near what hour of our time was that?

About four o'clock in the afternoon.

40. Who were the two disciples of John?

One of them was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother.

Who is the other supposed to be?

John, the brother of James.

What did Andrew and John become afterwards?

Disciples of Christ.

What was John sometimes called?

"The beloved disciple."

41. When Andrew found his brother Simon, what did he say to him?

"We have found the Messiah."

What is the meaning of "the Messiah"?

The Christ.

42. When Andrew brought his brother, what did Jesus say unto him?

"Thou art Simon, the son of Jona: thou shalt be called Cephas."

43. Where did Jesus go the following day?

Into Galilee.

On finding Philip, what did he say to him?

"Follow me."

44. In what city did Philip live?

"Bethsaida."

Who also lived in Bethsaida?

"Andrew and Peter."

Where was Bethsaida?

On the northwest coast of the Sea of Galilee.

Find Bethsaida on the map.

45. Whom did Philip tell Nathanael they had found?

"Him of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did write."

Who was he?

"Jesus of Nazareth."

46. What did Nathanael ask?

"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth."

What did Philip say?

"Come and see."

What did Nathanael probably know was prophesied?

That the Messiah would be born in Bethlehem, not in Nazareth.

He supposed because Jesus was brought up at Nazareth, that he was born there.

47. What did Jesus say when he saw Nathanael coming?

"Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile."

48. What question did Nathanael ask?

"Whence knowest thou me?"

What was the answer?

"Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee."

49. What did Nathanael now believe?

"*Rabbi*, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."

50. What did Jesus then say to him?

"Thou shalt see greater things than these."

Which of the Apostles was called Nathanael?

It is supposed Bartholomew.

Besides many miracles, what did Bartholomew live to see?

He saw Jesus *ascend* to heaven. Acts i. 9.

JOHN—Chap. ii. 1—10.

What is contained in these verses?

The First Miracle, and our Lord's Visit to Jerusalem.

At what place was our Saviour's first miracle performed?

At Cana of Galilee.

Point out Cana of Galilee on the map.

What was that miracle?

Turning water into wine.

What is the meaning of a miracle?

Something that can be done only by the power of God.

1. What took place at Cana?

"A marriage."

Who was there?

"The mother of Jesus was there."

2. Who else were called or invited to the marriage?

"Both Jesus and his disciples."

How many disciples had he then?

Four.

What were their names?

Andrew, Simon Peter, Philip, and Nathanael.

3. What did the mother of Jesus say to him?

"They have no wine."

4. What did he answer?

"Woman, what have I to do with thee? mine hour is not yet come."

Was "woman" a *disrespectful* way of speaking among the Jews?

No, but of great concern and affection.

What does "mine hour is not yet come" probably mean?
That the time for working a miracle had not yet come.

5. What did his mother say to the servants?
"Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it."

6. What was set there?
"Six water-pots of stone."

How much water would they hold?
"About two or three firkins apiece."

It was *customary* with the Jews to wash their hands before and after eating, and the *omission* was considered a *crime*. It is probable that the water-pots were set there for this purpose.

7. What did he say to the servants?
"Fill the water-pots with water."

Did they fill them?
"They filled them up to the *brim*."

8. When they were full, what did he say to the servants?
"Draw out now."

What should they do with it?
"Bear unto the governor of the feast."

Who was the governor of the feast?
One who ruled, or managed the feast.

9. What did the ruler of the feast do with what the servants brought him?
He tasted it.

Was it water that he tasted?
No, it was changed to wine.

Did the governor know from whence the wine came?
He "knew not whence it was."

Who did know?
"The servants who drew the water, knew."

What did the ruler of the feast do?
He called "the bridegroom."

Who is a bridegroom?
A man newly married.

10. What did he say the bridegroom had done?

“Kept the good wine until now.”

11. Where was this beginning of miracles *wrought*?

“In Cana of Galilee.”

What effect had this miracle on the disciples?

They “believed on him.”

12. Where did Jesus go after the marriage?

“To Capernaum.”

Who went with him?

“His mother, and his brethren, and his disciples.”

Did they remain long there?

“Not many days.”

Where did he then go?

“To Jerusalem.”

Why did he go to Jerusalem at that time?

Because “the Jews’ passover was at hand.”

JOHN—Chap. iii. 1, 2, 16—30.

1. Who came to Jesus by night when he was in Jerusalem?

Nicodemus.

Who was Nicodemus?

“A ruler of the Jews.”

2. What did Nicodemus say he knew?

“That thou art a teacher come from God.”

Why was he certain of that?

“For no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him.”

16. What did he tell the Jewish ruler was done because “God so loved the world”?

“That he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.”

22. Where did Jesus go soon after talking with Nicodorus

To the country around Jerusalem.

What did his disciples do?

"They *baptized*."

23. Where was John the Baptist, at that time?

Baptizing in Enon.

What did John say the *baptism* of Christ was to be?

"Of the Holy Ghost," or Holy Spirit. John i. 33.

How long was it after Christ was crucified, before the disciples were baptized with the Holy Ghost?

Fifty days.

Was it long after He ascended into heaven?

Only a week or ten days.

Point out Enon on the map.

27. When John's disciples told him that all men came unto Jesus, what did he answer them?

"A man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven."

28. What could they bear *witness* that he had told them?

"I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before him."

30. What did he tell them of our Lord?

"He must *increase*, but I must *decrease*."

What does "he must increase," mean?

His *power* and *gospel* must spread over the world.

MARK—Chap. vi. 17—20.

17. What befel John the Baptist soon after he gave his testimony that Jesus was the Son of God?

He was cast into prison.

Who imprisoned him?

Herod.

For whose sake did Herod cast John into prison?

For Herodias's sake?

Who was Herodias?

"His brother Philip's wife," whom Herod had married.

18. What had John said to Herod about it?

"It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife."

19. What would Herodias have done to John if she could?
 "She would have killed him."

20. Why did Herod fear him?

He knew he was a just and holy man.

Although Herod was a bad man, yet he heard John gladly, and yet, for Herodias's sake, he would have killed him, but for fear of the people.—Matt. xiv. 5.

When Jesus heard that John was put into prison, where did he go?

He left Judea and went to Galilee.—Matt. iv. 12.

JOHN—Chap. iv. 1—54.

What remarkable discourse is in this lesson?

Our Saviour talked with the woman of Samaria.

1. What did the Lord Jesus know the Pharisees had heard?
 That he baptized more disciples than John.

2. Did Christ baptize with water?

"Jesus himself baptized not."

3. When he and his disciples left Judea, where did they expect to go?

To Galilee.

4. What country is between Judea and Galilee?

Samaria.

Point out on the map Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. When most of the Israelites, except the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, were taken captive, and carried from their own land to Assyria, those who were left behind in Samaria gradually married with the people sent by the king of Assyria to inhabit the country. Their descendants were the Samaritans mentioned in the New Testament. They believed in the true God, and expected the Saviour, but rejected the books of the prophets, because those holy men declared that Jerusalem was the place where God should be worshipped by the Israelites. As the Jews hated the Samaritans, and would not allow them to enter the temple at Jerusalem, they erected a temple of their own on Mount Gerizim, near the city of Sychar.

5. Our Saviour and his disciples being obliged to go through Samaria to reach Galilee, to what city did they come?

To Sychar.

By what name is Sychar mentioned in the Old Testament?
Shechem.

Find Sychar on the map.

Near what parcel of ground was it?

“That Jacob gave to his son Joseph.”

How far was it from the city of Samaria?

Seven miles south.

6. What remarkable well was near Sychar?

Jacob's well.

It was called Jacob's well either because Jacob had it dug, or because it was on the land he gave to his son. There is a well there now, said by the people to be the same. It is one hundred feet deep, cut through a solid rock, and covered with a large stone, with a hole in the centre of the size of a barrel. The water has in some way been diverted from the well, which is dry.

Being wearied with his journey, where did our Lord sit?

He sat on Jacob's well.

At what hour was it?

About the sixth hour.

About what hour of our time was it?

Twelve o'clock.

8. Where did the disciples go, while Jesus sat on the well?

“To the city.”

For what did they leave their Master?

“To get meat,” or food.

7. While they were gone, who came to the well?

“A woman of Samaria.”

For what purpose did she come?

“To draw water” from the well.

In some Eastern countries the young women go to the rivers and wells to fetch water for household purposes, and in the Bible several instances are related. Abraham's steward found Rebecca at the well with her pitcher, when he went to obtain a wife for Isaac; and Rachel was first seen by Jacob when she went to the well with her father's sheep.

8. What did the Lord say to the woman?

“Give me to drink.”

9. What did the woman reply?

“How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria.”

Why was she surprised that he asked her?

“The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.”

What does that mean?

The Jews would not have anything to do with Samaritans.

10. What did Jesus say she would have done if she knew “the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink?”

“Thou wouldst have asked of him and he would have given thee living water.”

What is the gift of God?

Jesus Christ, and through him, the Holy Spirit.

11. What did the woman say?

“Thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep.”

Can any of the class tell me what she meant by saying, he had nothing to draw with?

That he had no rope with a pail or pitcher to it, to draw up the water.

How deep is the well now at that place?

One hundred feet deep.

12. Who did she say gave them that well?

Jacob.

Did she think the well had been there ever since the days of Jacob?

She said, “he drank thereof himself.”

What did she ask Jesus?

“Art thou greater than our father Jacob?”

13. What did he answer?

“Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again.”

To what water did he allude?
To the water from Jacob's well.

14. What kind of water would he give?
"Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him, shall never thirst."

But what shall it be in him?
"A well of water springing up into everlasting life."

What did he speak of as water?
His grace—his spirit.

Will those to whom he gives his Holy Spirit, desire to have the spirit of the world?
They will not want a worldly spirit.

15. What did the woman say?
"Give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw."

16. What did Jesus say to her?
"Go, call thy husband, and come hither."

17. What did she answer?
"I have no husband."

What did he say, which shows, that though a stranger to her, he knew all her ways?
"Thou hast well said, 'I have no husband.'"

18. Did he tell her how many husbands she formerly had?
He said, "Thou hast had five husbands."

What else did he say?
"He whom thou now hast is not thy husband."

19. What did the woman now understand?
"I *perceive* that thou art a prophet."

[Ask the meaning of all the words printed in *Italic* letters.]

What is the meaning of *perceive*?
To understand—to discover.

Yes, the woman perceived—she found out, that he was a prophet.

20. What did she say?
"Our fathers worshipped in this mountain."

What mountain did she probably point to, as she said these words?

Mount Gerizim, near Sychar.

What had they built there?

A temple, or house, in which to worship God.

What did she tell him the Jews said?

“That in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship.”

21. What did Jesus answer?

“Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall, neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father.”

Recite together these lines—

“Woman, believe me, the hour is near,
When He, if you rightly would hail Him,
Will neither be worshipped exclusively here,
Nor yet at the altar at Salem.”

Where was Salem?

It is another name for Jerusalem.

22. What did he say the Samaritans worshipped?

“Ye know not what.”

With whom did he say was salvation?

“Salvation is of the Jews.”

How is it “of the Jews”?

The Saviour was a Jew.

23. What hour did he say “cometh, and now is”?

“When the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him.”

24. How did he say God should be worshipped?

“For God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.”

Recite all together—

“For God is a spirit, and they who aright
Would do the pure worship he loveth,
In the heart’s holy temple will seek with delight,
That spirit the Father approveth.”

25. What did the woman say that shows that even the Samaritans knew that Christ was to come?

"I know that Messiah cometh, which is called Christ."

What did she expect from him?

"When he is come, he will tell us all things."

26. What did Jesus say to her of Christ?

"I that speak unto thee, am he."

27. When he said thus, who came from the city?

His disciples.

What did they think of his talking with the woman?

They " marvelled," or greatly wondered.

Did any man ask him why he talked with her?

"No man said, What seekest thou?" or, "Why talkest thou with her?"

28. What did the woman do?

"She left her water-pot."

And where did she go?

"Into the city."

29. What did she say to the men of the city?

"Come, see a man which told me all things that ever I did."

What question did she ask?

"Is not this the Christ?"

31. After the woman left them, what did the disciples say?

"Master, eat."

32. What did he tell them?

"I have meat to eat that ye know not of."

33. What did the disciples say to each other?

"Hath any man brought him aught to eat?"

34. What did he say was his meat?

"To do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work."

30. What did the Samaritans do when they heard the woman tell of Christ?

"They went out of the city, and came unto him."

39. What effect did her words have on them?

"Many of that city believed on him."

What were the woman's words?

"He told me all that ever I did."

40. When the men came to Jesus, what did they *beseech* him?

"That he would tarry," or stay "with them."

How many days did he stay with them?

"He abode there two days."

41. What made more of them believe?

"Because of his own word."

42. What did the people say to the woman?

"Now we believe, not because of thy saying; for we have heard him ourselves."

What did they tell her they now knew?

"That this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world."

43. After staying two days, where did Jesus go?

"Into Galilee."

46. To what place did he go?

"To Cana of Galilee."

What miracle had he wrought there?

"He made the water wine."

Who came to Cana to see Jesus?

"A certain nobleman."

What is said of this nobleman's son?

"He was sick at Capernaum."

Point out Cana, and also Capernaum on the map—remember, the nobleman's son was at Capernaum, and the Lord at Cana.

47. When the nobleman came to Jesus, what did he beseech Him?

"That he would come down and heal his son."

Was his son very sick?

"He was at the *point of death*."

48. What did Jesus say?

"Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe."

49. What did the nobleman entreat him?

"Sir, come down ere my child die."

50. What did Jesus say to him?

"Go thy way, thy son liveth."

Did the nobleman believe when he said, "Thy son liveth"?

"The man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him."

51. As he was going down to Capernaum, who met him?

"His servants."

What did they tell him?

"Thy son liveth."

52. What did the father inquire?

"The hour when he began to amend."

When did the servants say the fever left him?

"Yesterday at the seventh hour."

53. What did the nobleman then know?

"That it was at the same hour in the which Jesus said unto him, 'Thy son liveth.'"

54. What *effect* had this miracle on him?

"He believed" on Jesus.

Who else believed in *consequence* of it?

"His whole house," or family.

Whose family believed on Jesus?

The nobleman's.

Was Jesus very good to the nobleman to cure his son?

Yes, He was.

Recite some lines about God's being very good to us:

"Whichever way I turn,
Whichever way I look,
Above—below—around—beside,
I read as in a book
From all I have, or feel, or see,
That God is very good to me."

LUKE—Chap. iv. 16—31.

What is the subject of the lesson?

Jesus cast out of Nazareth.

16. Where did Jesus go after leaving Cana?

“To Nazareth.”

Had he formerly lived in Nazareth?

“He had been brought up” there.

What did he do, as was his *custom*?

“He went into the synagogue.”

What is a synagogue?

The house where the Jews met to pray, and read the Scriptures.

On what day was it?

“On the Sabbath day” of the Jews.

What at that time did he do?

“He stood up for to read.”

In the Jews’ synagogue some person was called upon to read a *portion* of the Scriptures, and the reader always stood up; but if he afterwards spoke to the people, he sat down to *address* them.

17. What book was given to him to read?

“The book of the prophet Esaias.”

By what name is Esaias known to us?

Isaiah.

Where is the book of Isaiah found?

In the Old Testament.

What did Jesus do?

“He opened the book.”

18. “He found the place where it was written, The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.”

20. After reading thus far, what did our Saviour do?
 "He closed the book."

To whom did he give the book?
 "To the minister."

Who was called the minister?
 The officer who had charge of the books.

After giving the book to the minister, what did he do?
 "He sat down."

Did the people look at him?
 The eyes of all "were fastened on him."

21. How did he begin to speak to them?
 "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears."

We are not told what else he said after thus beginning to speak to the people, but what did he mean by this Scripture being fulfilled?

That the words he had read came to pass that day.

What Scripture came true on that day?
 The words written by Isaiah the prophet.

About what was Isaiah prophesying?
 Of what Christ would do when he came.

Who did all these things—preach the gospel to the poor—heal the broken-hearted—give sight to the blind, &c.?
 Jesus, our Saviour.

22. At what did the people wonder as he spake to them?
 "At the *gracious* words which *proceeded* out of his mouth."

What did they say?
 "Is not this Joseph's son?"

28. Why were they afterwards filled with anger?
 Because he did no *miracles* among them.

What appears to be the *reason* that he did no miracles?
 Because of their *unbelief*.

29. What did the angry people do?
 "They *thrust* him out of the city."

Where did they lead him ?

“To the *brow of the hill* whereon their city was built.”

For what purpose did they lead him there ?

To “cast him down *headlong*.”

30. Had they any power to *injure* him ?

No, “He passing through the midst of them, went his way.”

31. To what city did he go ?

“To Capernaum.”

Where was Capernaum ?

On the northwest coast of the Sea of Galilee.

What was Capernaum sometimes called after Jesus was thrust out of Nazareth ?

“His own city.”

LUKE—Chap. v. 1—11.

What account do we find in these eleven verses ?

The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

1. Where was Jesus when “the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God” ?

“He stood by the Lake of Gennesaret.”

By what other name was this lake called ?

The Sea of Galilee.

And what else ?

The Sea of Tiberias.

In what part of the Holy Land is it ?

In the northern part.

Point it out on the map.

Why did the people press upon him ?

“To hear the word of God.”

2. What did he see ?

“Two ships.”

Where were they ?

“Standing by the lake.”

What kind of ships were they ?

Fishermen's boats.

Were the fishermen in them?

No, "they were gone out of them."

What were they doing?

"Washing their nets."

What kind of nets did they have?

Nets to catch fish—fish-nets.

3. Into whose ship did he *enter* to be out of the crowd?

Into Simon Peter's.

What did he ask Simon Peter to do?

"That he would thrust out a little from the land."

What did he wish him to thrust out?

The boat.

Yes, Jesus wished the boat to be pushed or rowed out further from the land, that the people might not crowd into it, and yet might hear him.

When the boat was thrust out, and our Lord sat down, what did he do?

"He taught the people."

Where did he sit?

In the boat.

Where did the people stand?

On the sea-shore.

4. When he finished speaking to the people, what did he say to Simon?

"Launch out into the deep."

What does that mean?

To take the ship into deep water.

Who was with Simon in the ship?

"His brother Andrew."—Matthew iv. 18.

What were Simon and his brother told to do after rowing the boat further from the land?

"Let down your nets for a draught."

What does "a draught" mean?

Whatever they could draw up in their net.

5. What did Simon say?

"Master, we have *toiled* all the night, and have taken nothing."

Why, then, would he again let down the net?

"At thy word I will let down the net."

What does "at thy word" mean?

At thy command, or wish.

6. When they had let down their net, what took place?

"They *enclosed* a great *multitude* of fishes."

What happened to their fish-net?

It was broken.

What made their net break?

The great number of fishes in it.

7. What did the fishermen do?

"They *beckoned* unto their *partners*."

Where were their partners?

"In the other ship."

We were told at the beginning of this account that there were two ships.

10. Who were their partners?

"James and John."

Whose sons were they?

"The sons of Zebedee."

7. For what did Simon and Andrew beckon to their partners?

"That they should come and help them."

Did they do so?

Yes.

Did they draw up many fishes?

"They filled both the ships."

Were the ships heavily loaded?

Yes, "so that they began to sink."

9. What did the fishermen think of this *miracle*?

They were "astonished."

At what were they astonished?

To see so many fishes drawn up at once.

8. What did Simon Peter do?

“He fell down at Jesus’ knees.”

And what did he say?

“Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord.”

10. What did Jesus say to Simon?

“Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men.”

What did he probably mean?

That Simon Peter should draw men to Christ.

How did he afterwards draw men to Christ?

By preaching the gospel.

11. What did Simon Peter and his partners do when they had filled their ships?

“They brought their ships to land.”

What did they then do?

“They forsook all and followed him.”

What does “forsook all” mean?

They left all their *property*.

Whom did they follow?

The Lord Jesus.

Who did James and John leave in their ship?

“Their father and the hired servants.”—Mark i. 20.

What is this miracle called?

The *miraculous draught* of fishes.

LUKE—Chap. iv. 31—44.

What do we read of to-day?

That Jesus healed many people.

Where did Jesus and his disciples go, after the miraculous draught of fishes?

“To Capernaum.”—Mark i. 21.

31. What did he do on the Sabbath days?

“He taught the people.”

32. What is said of his word, or his preaching?

It “was with power.”

33. Who was in the *synagogue* at one time?

“A man which had a spirit of an unclean devil.”

34. What did the unclean spirit make the man cry with a loud voice?

"Let us alone?" "Art thou come to destroy us?"

Who did the evil spirit say Jesus was?

"I know thee who thou art; The Holy one of God."

35. What did our Lord say to the unclean spirit?

"*Hold thy peace*, and come out of him."

How did the devil show his bad spirit toward the man?

He threw him in the midst.

What did the *command* of Jesus make the spirit do?

"He came out of him."

Did he hurt the man before he came out?

He "hurt him not."

36. What effect did this miracle have on the people?

They were amazed.

At what were they amazed?

That at his command the unclean spirit came out.

37. How did the *fame* of him spread?

"Into every place of the country round about."

Yes, his works and his words were talked about in every place round about Galilee.

38. Where did he go on leaving the *synagogue*?

Into Simon's house.

What was Simon's other name?

Simon Peter.

Who was sick in Simon's house?

His wife's mother.

What was the matter with her?

She "was taken with a great fever."

What did her friends do?

"They besought him for her."

What does that mean?

They prayed him to cure her.

39. Did he cure her?

He "*rebuked* the fever, and it left her."

What did she then do?

"She arose and ministered unto them."

What does "ministered unto them" mean?

She served or waited upon them.

40. When the sun was setting, who were brought to him?

"The sick with *divers diseases*."

When he laid his hands on them, what effect did it have?

He "healed them."

Did he heal all who came to him?

Yes, "every one."

41. What did the devils that came out of many cry?

"Thou art Christ the Son of God."

Did he allow them to cry out?

No, "he rebuked" or forbade them.

42. Where did he go the next day?

"He went into a desert place."

What was called a desert?

The country.

When "the people sought him, and came unto him," what did they ask?

"That he should not *depart* from them."

43. What did he say to them?

"I must preach the kingdom of God to other cities also."

44. Where did he then preach?

In other "synagogues of Galilee."

MARK—Chap. i. 40—45.

Whom did Jesus heal?

A man who had the leprosy.

40. Who came to Jesus?

"A leper."

What is a leper?

A person who has the leprosy

The leprosy is a disease of the skin, very unpleasant and painful. It was so easily communicated from one person to another, that in Eastern countries those afflicted with it were obliged to live separate from those who were not; which accounts for a number of lepers being together, as they were deprived of all other company. The leprosy was considered so incurable, that the Jews believed none but God could heal it; when Naaman went to the king of Israel to be healed of his leprosy, the king exclaimed, "Am I God to kill and to make alive?" Perhaps some of the scholars can tell who Naaman was, and who told him of a prophet who could cure him of the leprosy, and who was stricken with the leprosy of Naaman in consequence of telling a lie and coveting riches.

How did the leper do reverence to Jesus?

By "kneeling down to him."

What did he beseech or beg of him?

"If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean."

41. What were the feelings of our Saviour towards him?

He was "moved with compassion."

What does that mean?

He felt pity for him.

And what did he do?

"He put forth his hand and touched him."

What did he say to the leper?

"I will, be thou clean."

42. As soon as he said these words what took place?

"The leprosy *departed* from him."

And how did he become?

"Cleansed," or made clean.

44. What did he charge the man?

"See thou say nothing to any man."

But what should he do?

"Show thyself to the priest."

And what should he offer in the temple?

"Those things which Moses commanded."—Lev. xiv.

Our Lord sent those he healed to the temple, to offer the sacrifices required by the law; thus the miracles he performed were made known to the priests and Levites, and they, who ought to be the first to receive him, could not plead ignorance of his mighty works.

45. Did the man tell no man, as he was commanded?

No, "he began to *publish* it much."

What was the consequence of this miracle becoming known?

"Jesus could no more openly enter into the city."

What was probably the reason he could not openly enter the city?

"Great multitudes came together."—Luke v. 15.

To what place did he go where the people would not be so crowded as in the city?

"In desert places."

What is meant by desert places?

In the country parts.

Did many follow him?

"They came to him from every quarter."

MARK—Chap. ii. 1—13.

What account is given in this lesson?

A man with Palsy was cured, and Matthew called.

1. After some days to what city did he return?

To Capernaum.

At whose house does he appear to have lodged at Capernaum?

At Peter's.

2. When it became known that he was in the house, what did the people do immediately?

"Straightway many were gathered together."

Was there room in the house for so many people?

"No, not so much as about the door."

What did their Lord do?

"He preached the word unto them."

2. Whom did they bring to him?

"One sick of the palsy."

How was he brought?

On a bed by four men.

When they could not come near to Jesus on account of the crowd of people, what did these four men do?

“They went upon the house-top.”—Luke v. 19.

5. What did they do on the house-top?

“They uncovered the roof.”

When they had uncovered the roof what did they do?

“They let down the bed” before Jesus.

The houses were low, and built with a large court or yard in the middle; the roofs were flat and were much used to walk on, or even to sleep on in warm weather, there being a balustrade or railing on each side. The open court in the centre was sometimes covered over with a coarse cloth, as an awning. Our Saviour was probably in a court of this kind, which was crowded with people; therefore the bearers of the sick man could not approach him, but took their burden to the house-top, the stairs leading up to the roof being often on the outside of the building. They broke up the balustrade or railing, which they could do without much injury to the house, and then by rolling up the awning let down the bed on which the one sick of the palsy lay, in the midst of the people, before Jesus.

5. When he saw their faith, or belief in his power, what did he say?

“Son, thy sins be forgiven thee.”

What did the Scribes who were there, reason or say in their hearts?

“Who can forgive sins, but God only?”

7. What did they say he spoke?

“Blasphemies.”

Why did they think he spake blasphemies?

Because he claimed to do what only God had power to do.

What did he know?

Their thoughts.

What did he say to them?

“Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?”—Matt. ix. 4.

8. How did he know their thoughts?

"He *perceived* in his spirit."

9. He asked them which of two things would be easier to say to the sick man, what were those two?

To say, "thy sins be forgiven thee," or to say,

"Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk."

11. That they might know he had power on earth to forgive sins, what did he say to the sick man?

"Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house."

12. Was he able to carry his bed on which he had just been lying, unable to move himself?

"He arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all."

What effect had this miracle on the people?

"They were all amazed."

What did they do?

"They glorified God."

What did they say?

"We never saw it on this fashion."

What did they acknowledge or own?

"We have seen strange things to-day."—Luke v. 26.

13. When Jesus left Peter's house, where did he go?

"By the sea-side."

As he passed by, whom did he see?

"Levi."

Whose son was he?

"The son of Alphaeus."

Where was Levi sitting?

"At the receipt of custom."

What was the receipt of custom?

The place where the taxes were paid.

Why was Levi sitting there?

He was a publican, or tax-gatherer.

What did the Lord say to him?

Follow me."

What did Levi do?

"He arose, and followed him."

By what name does he always call himself in his book of the gospel?

Matthew.

Why do the other disciples call him Levi?

Levi was his Hebrew name.

I want you all to remember who Matthew was, and where he was when Jesus said to him, "follow me," and that he was also called Levi.

JOHN—Chap. v. 1—46.

What is related in this chapter?

A man was cured at the Pool of Bethesda.

1. Why did Jesus again go up to Jerusalem?

"There was a feast of the Jews."

What was the feast called?

The Passover.

What did the Jews commemorate or keep in mind by the Passover?

Their deliverance from Egypt.

Yes, and the preservation of the children of Israel when the angel of death *passed over* their houses without harming them, when in every house of the Egyptians the first-born child was slain.

What effect did that miracle have on Pharaoh, king of Egypt?
He let Moses and the Israelites go from Egypt.

How often did the Jews keep the Passover?

Once every year.

How many times are we told that Jesus was at Jerusalem before this?

Three times.

How old was he the first time we hear of his being in that city?

About two months old. Luke ii.

Who saw him at that time?

Simeon and Anna, the prophetess.

How old was he the second time we are told of his being in the holy city?

Twelve years old. Luke ii.

What did he do then?

He tarried behind after Mary and Joseph left.

How was he engaged with the doctors of the law when they returned for him?

"Both hearing them, and asking them questions."

Although we are told of only two visits to Jerusalem before he began to preach, yet our Lord was probably there other times, as Mary and Joseph were obliged to present themselves once a year to offer sacrifices in the temple.

When was his being there again alluded to?

At the last passover.

When was that?

A year before the visit now mentioned.

2. What was by the sheep market in Jerusalem?

"A pool."

What is a pool?

A collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring.

What was this pool called?

Bethesda.

What is the meaning of Bethesda?

The house of mercy.

By what was the pool of Bethesda surrounded?

By five porches.

What are porches?

Covered walks, or galleries.

The pool was probably five-sided, and the covered walks or piazzas around it were to shelter the sick people who were waiting to be cured.

3. Who lay in these porches?

"A great multitude of impotent folk."

How were these sick or feeble people affected?

They were "blind, halt, withered."

For what were they waiting?

"For the moving of the water."

4. What did an angel do at a certain time?

"Went down and troubled the water."

What happened to the first who stepped in the water, after the angel had moved it?

"He was made whole of whatsoever disease he had."

5. How long had one man been afflicted with an infirmity?

"Thirty and eight years."

6. When Jesus saw him, and knew he had been in that case a long time, what did he say to him?

"Wilt thou be made whole?"

7. What did the man answer?

"I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool."

What did the man say was the consequence of his not being able to get quickly in the pool?

"While I am coming, another steppeth down before me."

8. What did Jesus say to him?

"Rise, take up thy bed, and walk."

What did the man do?

"He took up his bed and walked."

What had been done for him?

He was "made whole," or cured.

On what day was this cure performed?

On the Sabbath day.

10. What did the Jews say to the man?

"It is the Sabbath day, it is not lawful for thee to carry thy bed."

What kind of work was allowed to be done on the Sabbath?

Works of mercy or necessity.

What kind of work did the Lord do when he healed the man?

A work of mercy.

What kind of work did the man do when he carried his bed, which was probably only a rug?

A work of necessity, for the Lord told him to do it.

11. What did the man answer the Jews?

“He that made me whole, the same said unto me, Take up thy bed, and walk.”

12. What did they ask of him?

“What man is that which said unto thee, Take up thy bed, and walk?”

13. Did the man know who it was that healed him?

He knew “not who it was.”

What did Jesus do?

He “*conveyed* himself away.”

Why did he go away?

Because a multitude was in that place.

14. What did he say to the man, when he afterwards found him in the temple?

“Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee.”

15. What did the man then tell the Jews?

That “it was Jesus which had made him whole.”

What is meant by “made him whole?”

Made him well.

16. What did the Jews seek to do?

To slay or kill the Lord.

What did they pretend was their reason for wishing to slay him?

“Because he had done these things on the Sabbath day.”

What did the Lord say to them?

“My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.”

18. What did he say that caused them yet more to seek to kill him?

“He said also that God was his Father, making himself equal with God.”

The remainder of this chapter contains a discourse of our Saviour, in which he says, "he that honoreth not the Son, honoreth not the Father which hath sent him;" and "the Father himself which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me:" which the scholars will remember he did once when the dove lighted on the head of Jesus, and a voice from heaven said, "this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

39. What did Jesus say of the Scriptures?

"Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life."

What did our Saviour say they testified or made known?

"They are they which testify of me," that is, of the Saviour Jesus Christ.

40. And yet what would not the Jews do?

"Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life."

46. What did he say of Moses?

"For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me; for he wrote of me."

About the time our Saviour was born, and for some time after, the Jews were expecting the promised Messiah, and searched the Scriptures, and studied the prophecies concerning him. To this our Saviour probably alluded at this place, giving as a reason for their searching, "for in them ye think ye have eternal life." But as they wanted a great earthly king, they rejected him, and would not own him as their Lord and Saviour; therefore he added, "ye will not come unto me, that ye might have life."

MATTHEW—Chap. xii. 1—7.

1. When Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn-field, what did his disciples do?

They "began to *pluck* the ears of corn, and to eat."

Why did they eat the corn?

They were hungry.

Did the law allow them to take the corn?

Yes, they might eat, but not carry any away.—Deut. xxiii. 24, 25.

2. What did the Pharisees say to our Lord ?

“Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath day.”

What did he say David once did which was unlawful, but for which he was not condemned ?

“He entered into the house of God, and did eat the show-bread.”

5. And what did the priests do, yet were blameless ?

“The priests in the temple profane the Sabbath.”

What does that mean ?

They did work in the temple, which was not lawful elsewhere.

The Jews considered nothing greater than the temple except that God who was worshipped in it. If therefore the Sabbath must give way to the temple, much more must it give way to Christ.

6. What does Christ declare himself to be ?

“One greater than the temple.”

7. If they had known the meaning of, “I will have mercy and not sacrifice,” what effect would it have had ?

They “would not have *condemned* the *guiltless*.”

Who were the guiltless in this case ?

The disciples.

The meaning of, “I will have mercy, and not sacrifice,” probably is, that mercy and kind feelings towards others were more pleasing in the sight of God, than the sacrifices they offered in the temple, without such feelings.

8. What *important declaration* did he then make ?

“The Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath day.”

Whom did he mean by the Son of man ?

He meant himself.

Then what was he ?

“Lord even of the Sabbath day.”

MARK—Chap. iii. 1—12.

What miracles are in this lesson ?

Many are healed of Diseases.

1. While in Galilee where did Jesus go on the Sabbath?
Into the Synagogue.

Who is mentioned as being in the Synagogue?

"A man which had a withered hand."

2. What did some who were present do?

They watched Jesus.

What did they wish to see?

Whether he would heal the man on the Sabbath.

Why did they desire to see it?

That they might *accuse* him.

What does Luke say Jesus knew?

"He knew their thoughts."

What are we told of the Lord knowing our thoughts?

"The Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts."—1st Chronicles, xxviii. 9.

What question does Matthew tell us the Scribes and Pharisees who were watching Jesus, asked of him?

"Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?"

He answered their question by asking another. What was his question about?

About a sheep.—Matthew xii.

Yes, if a man have one sheep, and that sheep fall into a pit on the Sabbath, what will he do?

"Will he not lay hold of it, and lift it out?"

What did he say was better than a sheep?

"How much then is a man better than a sheep."

What did he say was lawful work on the Sabbath?

"It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days."

3. What did he then say to the man with the withered hand?

"Stand forth."

4. And what did he say to the Pharisees?

"Is it lawful to do good on the Sabbath days, or to do evil? to save life, or to kill?"

Did the Pharisees answer him?

No, "they held their peace."

5. It is said he looked on them with anger; what did he feel toward them besides anger?

He was grieved.

Why was he grieved?

"For the hardness of their hearts."

What did he say to the man?

"Stretch forth thine hand."

Did the man do so?

Yes, "he stretched it out."

Then what was done to it?

"It was restored whole as the other."

What is meant by "restored whole"?

It was no longer withered, but a well hand.

Who made the hand well?

Jesus.

Did he do anything to the hand?

No, he only spoke to the man.

As the Pharisees could not say Jesus did any work in healing the man, how did they feel?

"They were filled with madness."—Luke vi. 11.

6. About what did they go and consult with the Herodians?

"How they might destroy him."

What did they want to do?

To kill him.

7. Where did Jesus go with his disciples?

"To the sea."

To what sea did he go?

To the Sea of Galilee.

Who followed him?

"A great multitude" of people.

8. What had they heard?

"What great things he did."

9. What direction did he give to his disciples?

"That a small ship should wait on him."

What does that mean?

That a ship should be made ready for him to enter.

What made it necessary for him to enter a ship?

Lest the multitude "should throng him."

What does "throng him" mean?

Crowd upon him.

10. What made them press upon him?

"To touch him."

What did he do for them?

He healed them.

They saw that he loved them, and wished to do them good; and it is not strange they pressed forward to touch one who could heal them of all sickness, and forgive them their sins. How gladly would we have pressed forward to hear his gracious words.

"Yet, Loved of the Father, thy Spirit is near
To the meek, and the lowly, and penitent here:
And the voice of thy love is the same even now,
As at Bethany's tomb, or on Olivet's brow."

11. What did the unclean spirits do?

"They fell down before him."

What did they say?

"Thou art the Son of God."

12. What did he charge them?

"That they should not make him known."

LUKE—Chap. vi. 12—19.

What do we learn in this lesson?

The Names of the Disciples.

12. Where did Jesus go after healing the people on the sea-shore?

"He went out into a mountain to pray."

How long did he continue in prayer?

"All night."

13. When it was again day, whom did he call?

“His disciples.”

Who were his disciples?

Those who had continued with him to hear his words.

How many of these disciples did he choose for Apostles?

Twelve.

What is the meaning of Apostle?

One who is sent.

For what were these Apostles to be sent?

To preach the gospel of Christ.

14. What two brothers are first mentioned as Apostles?

Simon Peter and Andrew his brother.

What two brothers are next named?

“James and John.”

Whose sons were they?

The sons of Zebedee.

What was their mother's name?

Salome.

What was John sometimes called?

The “beloved disciple.”

16. Mention two other Apostles who were brothers.

James the less and Judas.

Whose sons were they?

The sons of Alpheus.

By what other name is Judas the son of Alpheus known?

He was Jude, who wrote the epistle of Jude.

By what names do Matthew and Mark call Jude?

Lebbeus and Thaddeus.

14. Name two other Apostles.

Philip and Bartholomew.

Who was Bartholomew supposed to be?

Nathanael.

15. Mention two others.

Matthew and Thomas.

Name two more, making the twelve.

Simon Zelotes and Judas Iscariot.

What is Judas Iscariot called?

The traitor.

Why is he called the traitor?

Because he *betrayed* his Lord.

17. When Jesus came down from the mountain, what did he see?

A great multitude of people.

For what had they come?

"To hear him, and to be healed of their diseases."

19. What did they seek to do?

"To touch him."

Whom did they seek to touch?

Our Saviour.

What effect did only touching him have on them?

"Virtue went out of him and healed them all."

Many of these people had come from Judea, and from Tyre and Sidon, and from Idumea. Some of them had walked fifty miles to hear the words of our Saviour, and to be healed of their diseases. Point out these places on the map.

MATTHEW—Chap. v. 1—45.

What is in the fifth chapter of Matthew?

Part of the Sermon on the Mount.

1. After healing a great multitude of people, where did our Saviour go?

"He went up into a mountain."

When he was seated on the mountain, who came to him?

"His disciples."

Is it probable the multitude also came near to him?

Yes, for "the people were astonished at his doctrine."—
vii. 28.

What is said of Jesus after his disciples came to him?

"He taught them."

What is the sermon he delivered called?

The sermon on the mount.

Yes, because he was sitting on a mountain at that time. It was customary then to call even a low hill a mountain; and the one on which our Saviour is supposed to have preached the sermon on the mount, is called "the Hill of the Beatitudes," because he there pronounced blessings on certain virtues. It is a low hill where the people could stand before him, and listen to his words.

3. What blessing did he pronounce on the poor in spirit
"Theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

What is it to be poor in spirit?
Not high-minded—humble.

4. What blessing on those who mourn?
"They shall be comforted."

What mourning is meant?
Mourning on account of sin.

5. How will the meek be blessed?
"They shall inherit the earth."

What is it to be meek?
To be submissive to the divine will—to bear injuries without anger.

What promise is made to the meek in the Psalms?
"The meek will he teach his ways."—Ps. xxv. 9.

6. What did he say of those who hunger and thirst after righteousness?
"They shall be filled."

What is meant by being filled?
They shall be full of righteousness—goodness.

7. How are the merciful blessed?
"They shall obtain mercy."

How can we be merciful?
By being kind and forgiving.

From whom will the merciful obtain mercy?
From their heavenly Father.

8. What did our Saviour promise to the pure in heart?
"They shall see God."

How did king David pray to become pure?

"Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me."—Ps. li. 20.

9. What blessing did he *pronounce* on peace-makers?

"They shall be called the children of God."

What does the Apostle Paul say of peace?

"Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."—Heb. xii. 14.

10. What blessing was pronounced on those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake?

"Theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

What was the example of Christ when he was persecuted?

"When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not."—1 Pet. ii. 23.

11. Why did he say they should rejoice on being persecuted, or spoken against *falsely* for Christ's sake?

"For great is your reward in heaven."

What does the Apostle Paul tell Timothy that a servant of the Lord must not do?

He "must not strive; but be gentle unto all men."—2 Tim. ii. 24.

Who must not strive, but be gentle?

A "servant of the Lord."

13. To what did Jesus compare his disciples?

"Ye are the salt of the earth."

What is the quality of salt?

It *preserves* from *destruction*.

What city would have been preserved from destruction if five righteous men could have been found in it?

The city of Sodom.

When salt has lost its savor, that is, its taste, for what only is it fit?

"To be trodden under foot of men."

There was a kind of salt in Judea, which soon became tasteless, and was used to spread on floors as we use sand. By the comparison of good men to salt, we perceive the worthlessness of a man who has ceased to be righteous.

33. What did Jesus tell them that the law of Moses said about oaths?

“Thou shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths.”

What is an oath?

A promise, and calling on God to witness it.

What is meant by performing an oath?

To do as promised.

34. What was the command of Christ respecting oaths?

“Swear not at all.”

37. What should all our *communications* be?

Yea, yea, Nay, nay.

What does that mean?

A simple answer, as “yes, or no.”

What did the Apostle James caution his brethren?

“Swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath; but let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay.”—James v. 12.

39. What did Christ say to those who were badly treated?

“Resist not evil.”

44. What did he say of *enemies*?

“Love your enemies.”

Did he tell them to fight their enemies?

No, he said, “bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you.”

And for whom should they pray?

“Pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.”

Where are we informed Christ prayed for his enemies?

When they were crucifying him.—Luke xxiii. 34.

45. What may those who love and pray for their enemies become?

“The children of your Father which is in heaven.”

How does the Apostle Paul say an enemy should be treated?

“If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.”—Rom. xii. 20.

How should we overcome evil?

“Overcome evil with good.”—Rom. xii. 21.

MATTHEW—Chap. vi. 4—33.

What is the subject of the sixth chapter of Matthew?

The Sermon on the Mount is continued.

What is the meaning of alms?

Gifts to the poor.

4. How should alms be given?

In secret.

But who will see thy gifts?

“Thy Father which seeth in secret.”

And what will he do?

“Himself shall reward thee openly.”

2. What is meant by sounding a trumpet when giving alms,
that is, when helping the poor?

To call people to notice it.

Jesus instructed his disciples after what manner to pray; what
is that prayer called?

The Lord's Prayer.

Repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer.

9. Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be thy
name.

10. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth,
as it is in heaven.

11. Give us this day our daily bread.

12. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

13. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us
from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power,
and the glory, forever. Amen.”

How on another occasion did our Lord instruct his disciples to
pray?

“Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he
will give it you.”—John xvi. 23.

14. What did he say of forgiving trespasses?

"If ye forgive men their *trespasses*, your heavenly Father will also forgive you."

15. If we do not forgive those who do evil towards us, what then?

"Neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

What did our Saviour say of treasures?

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth."

19. What are we to understand by treasures upon earth?

The things of this world.

20. Where did he say we should lay up treasures?

"In heaven."

21. Why did he direct that treasures should be laid up in heaven?

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

What are the treasures we can lay up in heaven?

Love to God, and good works for his sake.

26. Who did he say fed the fowls of the air, which sow not, neither do they reap?

"Your heavenly Father feedeth them."

What question did he ask in connection with this?

"Are ye not much better than they?"

28. What did he tell the people to consider?

"The lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin."

29. And yet how are they clothed?

"Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

30. Therefore if God so clothe the grass of the field, what will he do for those who love and serve him?

"Shall he not much more clothe you?"

How does the Apostle Paul counsel respecting contentment?

"Having food and *raiment* let us be therewith content."—1 Tim. vi. 8.

What does he call the root of all evil?

"The love of money."—1 Tim. vi. 11.

What charge does he give to those who are rich in this world? That they trust not in "uncertain riches, but in the living God."—1 Tim. vi. 17.

33. What did Jesus say they should first seek?

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

What then did he say of food and clothing?

"All these things shall be added unto you."

MATTHEW—Chap. vii. 12—29.

What is finished in the seventh chapter?

The Sermon on the Mount.

How should we conduct towards others?

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

24. To what does our Saviour liken one who hears and obeys his sayings?

"Unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock."

25. When the rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon the house, why did it not fall?

"Because it was founded upon a rock."

26. To what did he liken one who heard, and did not according to his sayings?

"Unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand."

27. When the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon that house, what took place?

"It fell, and great was the fall of it."

28. When Jesus ended his discourse, what did the people think?

"They were astonished at his doctrine."

29. How had he taught them?

"As one having authority, and not as the scribes."

Near what city is the mountain on which this sermon was preached?

Near Capernaum in Galilee.

LUKE—Chap. vii. 1—50.

What subjects are related in this chapter?

The Centurion's Servant, and the Widow's Son are restored to them; Messengers are sent by John the Baptist; and Jesus is anointed at the Pharisee's.

1. When Jesus finished the sermon on the mount, into what city did he enter?

Capernaum.

2. Whose servant was sick?

A "centurion's."

What was a centurion?

A Roman captain over one hundred soldiers.

Was the servant who, we are told, was dear to his master, very sick?

Yes, he was sick, and ready to die.

3. Whom did the centurion send to Jesus?

"The elders of the Jews."

For what purpose did he send them?

To beseech him to "come and heal his servant."

4. What did the elders say to Jesus of the centurion?

"That he was worthy, for he loveth our nation."

5. What had he done for them?

"He hath built us a synagogue."

What nation did the centurion love?

The Jewish nation.

Was he a Jew?

No, he was a Roman.

6. As Jesus was going with the elders, what message did the centurion send him?

"Lord, trouble not thyself, for I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof."

7. What else did he say which showed his belief in the power of the Saviour?

"Say in a word, and my servant shall be healed."

The centurion believed that Jesus had as much power over sickness and death, as he had over his soldiers; and if he who was under the authority of superior officers could have his orders obeyed, much more would the word of the Lord be carried into effect.

9. What did Jesus say to the people of the centurion's belief in him?

"I have not found so great *faith*, no, not in Israel."

What is meant by "not in Israel?"

Not among the Jews, the children of Israel.

10. When those who were sent returned to the house, what did they find?

They "found the servant whole that had been sick."

What does "whole" mean?

The servant was cured of his sickness.

11. Where did Jesus go the day after?

"Into a city called Nain."

Who went with him?

"Many of his disciples went with him, and much people."

12. As they came near the gate of the city, what did they meet?

"A dead man carried out."

What is said of the dead man?

"He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow."

Who were with her attending the funeral of her son?

"Much people of the city."

13. When the Lord saw the poor bereaved widow, how did he feel towards her?

"He had compassion on her."

What did he say to her?

"Weep not."

14. What then did he do?

"He came and touched the bier."

A bier is a light frame of wood on which the dead are carried to the grave by men. The rich Jews were buried in coffins, but the poorer classes were carried in open sight on a bier, to be interred without any coffin. This was probably the case with the young man mentioned in this place.

When Jesus touched the bier what did those who were carrying it do?

They "stood still."

What did he say to the young man who was dead?

"Young man, I say unto thee, arise."

15. What then did the man that was dead do?

He "sat up and began to speak."

To whom did our Saviour restore him?

"He delivered him to his mother."

16. What did the people say?

"That a great prophet is risen up among us."

What else did they say?

"That God hath visited his people."

What did they do?

"They glorified God."

17. Did performing these miracles cause Jesus to be much talked about?

Yes, "throughout all Judea," and "the region round about."

18. John the Baptist being in prison by order of Herod, who told him of the things done by our Lord?

"The disciples of John."

19. Whom did he call to him?

"Two of his disciples."

Where did he send them?

To Jesus.

20. What did he tell them to ask of him?

"Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?"

21. When the disciples of John came to Jesus, what did they see?

"That he cured many, and to the blind he gave sight."

20. What did they say to him?

“John the Baptist hath sent us unto thee.”

22. When they had asked as John directed, “art thou he that should come, or look we for another,” what did he reply?

“Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard.”

What had they seen and heard?

“How that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the Gospel is preached.”

Who had prophesied that Christ would do these things?

The prophet Isaiah, xxxv. 5, 6.

At what time was this prophecy made by Isaiah?

More than seven hundred years before.

24. When the disciples of John had departed, about whom did Jesus speak to the people?

“Concerning John.”

27. What prophecy did he repeat concerning him?

“Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee.”

Who was this messenger?

John the Baptist.

Before whose face or appearance was he sent?

Before Christ, to announce his coming.

Who wrote thus of John?

The prophet Malachi, iii. 1.

When was this prophecy made?

About four hundred years before.

36. When Jesus had finished his discourse to the people, what did one of the Pharisees desire of him?

“That he would eat with him.”

37. While he was eating in the Pharisee’s house, who came in?

A woman, “which was a sinner.”

What did she bring?

“An alabaster box of ointment.”

38. Where did she stand?

“At his feet, behind him, weeping.”

What did she begin to do?

“To wash his feet with tears, and did wipe them with the hairs of her head.”

What else did she do?

“Kissed his feet, and anointed them with the ointment.”

The Jews and other eastern nations reclined or lay upon couches, or a sort of bed, to take their meals. They rested side by side, leaning on their left elbow, and fed themselves with their right hands, their feet being turned outward from the table. Thus the woman could stand behind him, and anoint his feet with the ointment.

39. What did the Pharisee say within himself?

“This man, if he were a prophet, would have known what manner of woman this is; for she is a sinner.”

How did he speak to himself?

He thought it.

40. Did Jesus know what the Pharisee said to himself?

He did, for he answered him.

What did he say to him?

“Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee.”

What did Simon reply?

“Master, say on.”

41. What did Jesus say of a *creditor* who had two *debtors*?

“One owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty.”

42. When they had nothing to pay, what did the creditor do?

“He frankly *forgave* them both.”

What then did he ask of Simon?

“Tell me, therefore, which of them will love him most?”

43. What did Simon answer?

“I suppose that he to whom he forgave most.”

What did Jesus say?

“Thou hast rightly judged.”

47. After telling Simon how much the woman had done for him more than he had, what did he say of her?

“Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much.”

48. What did he say to her?

“Thy sins are forgiven.”

49. What did those who were present say within themselves?

“Who is this that forgiveth sins also?”

50. What did the Lord tell the woman?

“Thy faith hath saved thee, go in peace.”

What is meant by her faith saved her?

He forgave her, because she believed in the power of Jesus.

LUKE—Chap. viii. 1, 2.

1. What did Jesus do throughout every city and village?

He preached, and showed the “glad tidings of the kingdom of God.”

What were the glad tidings?

That the Messiah had come.

Who went with him?

The twelve disciples.

2. Who ministered unto him of their substance, that is, furnished him with what he needed?

“Certain women which had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities.”

What were the names of some of the women?

Mary Magdalene, Joanna, and Susanna.

MATTHEW—Chap. xii. 22—28.

22. Who was brought to Jesus in Galilee?

“One possessed with a devil, blind and dumb.”

What did our Lord do for him?

He healed him.

Then what was the man able to do?

He “both spake and saw.”

23. The people were amazed at this miracle, what did they say?
 "Is not this the son of David?"

Who did the Jews usually call the son of David?
 The promised Messiah.

24. By whom did the Pharisees say he cast out devils?
 "By Beelzebub the prince of the devils."

25. What did our Lord know?
 He "knew their thoughts."

What did he say of a kingdom or a city divided against itself?
 "It is brought to desolation," it cannot stand.

What is the meaning of being brought to desolation?
 It will be destroyed, and come to nothing.

26. If Satan cast out Satan, what then takes place?
 "He is divided against himself."

And what will be the consequence?
 "How shall then his kingdom stand?"

28. By what did Jesus cast out devils?
 "By the Spirit of God."

LUKE—Chap. xii. 1—21.

1. Were many people gathered together to hear Jesus?
 Yes, an "*innumerable* multitude."

Did they crowd forward?
 "They trode one upon another."

To whom did he speak first?
 To his disciples.

Of what did he bid them beware?
 Of hypocrisy.

4. What did he call his disciples?
 His friends.

5. Whom did he forewarn them to fear?
 "Fear him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell."

6. How did he show the care of God for even the small birds?
“Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?”

7. How did he tell them that they were of more value than many sparrows?

“The very hairs of your head are all numbered.”

8. What did he promise to whomsoever shall confess or own him before men?

“Him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God.”

9. What did he say of him who denied him before men?

He “shall be denied before the angels of God.”

13. What did one of the company say to him?

“Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me.”

14. What did he answer?

“Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?”

What is an inheritance?

Property left by a father to his children.

Did Jesus settle such disputes among the people?

No, he preached the gospel unto them.

Which one of his precepts would prevent disputes?

“Love one another.”

15. Of what did he tell them to beware?

“Of covetousness.”

16. What parable did he speak to them?

The parable of the rich man.

What is said of the ground of a certain rich man?

“It brought forth plentifully.”

17. What did he think within himself?

“What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?”

18. What did he conclude to do?

“This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater.”

19. What then did he intend to say to his soul?

"Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years ; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry."

20. What did God say unto him?

"Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

21. What instruction did Jesus draw from this parable?

"So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

What does the Apostle Paul say of covetous people?

They shall not inherit the kingdom of God.—1 Cor. vi. 9.

Who are covetous people?

Those who have a strong desire for *wealth*.—1 Cor. vi. 10.

What has come upon some who have coveted money?

"They have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."—1 Tim. vi. 10.

What is the tenth commandment?

"Thou shalt not covet."

MARK—Chap iv. 35—40.

What is related in these verses?

The Wind obeys Jesus.

35. On a certain day when it was evening, what did he say to his disciples?

"Let us pass over unto the other side."

Where were they at that time?

Near Capernaum.

Where did he propose to go?

To the eastern side of the Sea of Galilee.

36. Whom did they send away first?

"The multitude."

What had our Saviour been telling the multitude?

Several parables.

When they had sent away the multitude, what did they do?
They took him in the ship.

Was that the only ship there?

“There were also with him other little ships.”

37. As they were crossing the lake, what arose?

“A great storm of wind.”

What is said of the waves?

“The waves beat into the ship.”

Did the water flow into the ship?

Yes, and “it was now full.”

What was the ship full of?

Full of water.

The Sea of Galilee was very subject to squalls, or sudden gales of wind from the eastward.

38. Where was Jesus during this storm?

“In the hinder part of the ship.”

Why did they think that he did not perceive the danger they were in?

Because he “was asleep on a pillow.”

At what time did this storm arise?

In the night.

When the disciples saw their danger, what did they do?

“They awoke him.”

What did they say to him?

“Master, carest thou not that we perish?”

39. What did their Lord do?

“He arose, and rebuked the wind.”

What does that mean?

He forbade the wind to blow.

What did he say to the sea?

“Peace, be still.”

What does that mean?

That the water should become still.

Did the storm still continue?

No, "the wind *ceased*, and there was a great calm."

Is it usual for the water to become smooth as soon as the wind ceases to blow?

No, the waves roll long afterwards.

Who commanded the sea to be still?

Our Saviour.

What was there after he commanded the winds and the sea?

"There was a great calm."

What does that mean?

There was great quietness.

What did David say our heavenly Father does?

"He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still."—Ps. cvii. 29.

40. What did Jesus say to his disciples after the storm ceased?

"Why are ye so fearful? How is it that ye have no faith?"

In what had they no faith, or belief?

That his presence would save them.

41. What effect did this miracle have on them?

"They feared exceedingly."

What did they say to one another?

"What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?"

Whom did the wind and sea obey?

Jesus, the Son of God.

LUKE—Chap. viii. 26—40.

What miracle is here related?

The Demoniac is cured.

26. After the wind and the waves obeyed our Saviour, when he commanded them to be still, at what country did they arrive?

"At the country of the Gadarenes."

What was the name of that country?

Gadara.

Where was Gadara?

Opposite Galilee, near the river Jordan.

What country joins Gadara?

The land of the Gergesenes.—Matt. viii. 28.

Point out these places on the map.

27. When Jesus went forth to the land, who met him?

“A certain man which had devils a long time.”

What is said of him?

He wore “no clothes, neither abode in any house.”

Where did he live?

“In the tombs.”

What kind of tombs did the Gadarenes have?

Small caves dug in the hills.

What does Mark say of this demoniac?

He had been often bound with chains, which he had broken to pieces.—Mark v. 4.

What does Matthew say of this man and another who was with him?

They were “exceeding fierce, so that no man might pass by that way.”—Matt. viii. 28.

28. When the man saw Jesus, and fell down before him, what did he cry with a loud voice?

“What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God most high?”

What did he beseech of Jesus?

“I beseech thee, torment me not.”

29. What had Jesus commanded before this?

“The unclean spirit to come out of the man.”

The evil spirit had long tormented this man, and when he was bound with chains and fetters, he had strength enough to break them, and then the devil drove him into the wilderness, where our Lord found him.

30. What did Jesus ask him?

“What is thy name?”

What did the evil spirit say was his name?

Legion.

Why was he called Legion?

“Because many devils were entered into him.”

What is the meaning of Legion?

A great number.

31. What did the evil ones beseech of him?

“That he would not command them to go out into the deep.”

What is meant by the deep?

The sea.

32. What were feeding on the mountains?

“An herd of many swine.”

What is a herd of swine?

A number of hogs.

What did the devils beseech of him?

That he would suffer them to enter into the swine.

33. When he suffered them, and they had entered into the swine, what did the whole herd do?

“They ran violently down a steep place into the lake.”

What is the sea of Galilee sometimes called?

Lake of Tiberias.

What became of the swine or hogs?

“They were choked,” or drowned.

How many hogs were there?

“About two thousand.”—Mark v. 13.

Was it lawful for the Jews to keep swine?

It was forbidden by the law of Moses.—Lev. xi. 7, 8.

34. What did those who fed the swine, do?

“They fled, and went and told it in the city and in the country.”

35. What did the Gadarenes do?

“They went out to see what was done.”

How did they find the man out of whom the devils had departed?

“Sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in his right mind.”

37. What did they beseech of Jesus?

“To depart from them, for they were taken with great fear.”

Did he leave that country?

He “returned back again” to Galilee.

How did he return to Galilee?

He crossed the lake in the ship.

38. What did the demoniac ask of him as he was about to return to Galilee?

“That he might be with him.”

39. What did Jesus say as he sent him away?

“Return to thine own house, and show how great things God hath done unto thee.”

Did the man do as he was told?

“He went his way, and published throughout the whole city how great things Jesus had done unto him.”

40. When Jesus returned to Galilee, what did he find?

The people were “all waiting for him.”

How did they receive him?

They “gladly received him.”

MATTHEW—Chap. ix. 10—16.

What did Levi do for Jesus?

“Made him a great feast in his own house.”—Luke v. 29.

Who was Levi?

The Apostle Matthew.

10. Who sat down with them at the table?

“Many publicans and sinners.”

What was Matthew’s occupation before he followed Christ?

He was a publican, or tax-gatherer.

11. What did the Pharisees say to the disciples when they saw Jesus eating with such men?

“Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?”

12. When he heard that, what did he say?

“They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick.”

13. For what did he say he was come?

“I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.”

14. Who then came to him?

“The disciples of John.”

What did they ask?

“Why do we and the Pharisees fast oft, but thy disciples fast not?”

What did his answer imply?

That while he was with his disciples they need not fast.

16. What did he say of new cloth?

“No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment.”

What effect would new or unfulled cloth have when it became wet, after being sewed into old cloth?

It would shrink so much as to tear the old cloth.

17. What did he say of new wine?

“Neither do men put new wine into old bottles.”

When the new wine fermented, what effect would it have?

It would burst the bottles.

What kind of bottles were then used?

Leather bottles, which easily burst, when old.

LUKE—Chap. viii. 41—55.

What is the subject of this lesson?

The Daughter of Jairus raised from Death.

41. Who came to our Lord whilst he was thus speaking?

“A ruler of the synagogue.”

What was his name?

“Jairus.”

What did he do?

“He fell down at Jesus’ feet.”

42. Why did Jairus beseech him to come to his house?

“He had one only daughter,” “and she lay a dying.”

How old was his daughter ?

“Twelve years of age.”

What did he pray Jesus to do?

“Come and lay thy hands on her that she may be healed, and she shall live.”—Mark v. 23.

As he went what did the people do?

They “thronged him,” that is, they crowded him.

44. What did a woman who had been long diseased do?

She “came behind him, and touched the border of his garment.”

What did she say to herself?

“If I may touch but his clothes I shall be whole.”—Mark v. 28.

44. Was she cured of her sickness?

She was immediately.

45. What did Jesus say?

“Who touched me?”

What did Peter and the others say?

“Master, the multitude throng thee, and press thee.”

46. How did he say he perceived somebody had touched him?

“I perceive that virtue is gone out of me.”

47. When the woman saw she was not hid, what did she do?

“She came trembling,” and fell down before him.

What did she declare?

“For what cause she had touched him, and how she was healed immediately.”

48. What did he say to her?

“Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.”

If she had not believed on Jesus, would she have been cured?

No.

What comforting words did he say to her?

“Go in peace.”

49. While he yet spake, who came to them ?

“ One from the ruler of the synagogue’s house.”

What did the one who came from his house say to Jairus ?

“ Thy daughter is dead ; trouble not the Master.”

50. When Jesus heard it, what did he say ?

“ Fear not ; believe only, and she shall be made whole.”

When he came to the house, whom only of the disciples did he suffer to go with him ?

“ Peter, and James, and John.”

52. What were all in the house doing ?

“ All wept, and *bewailed* her.”

Whom did they bewail, or mourn for ?

The ruler’s daughter.

Why did they weep ?

Because she was dead.

What did Jesus say to them ?

“ Weep not ; she is not dead, but sleepeth.”

This figurative mode of expression was according to the custom of the people. When Lazarus was dead, our Lord said to his disciples, “ Our friend Lazarus sleepeth.” He knew, in that case, as in this of the ruler’s daughter, that although they were dead at that time, yet it was not final death, but they would arise as from sleep at his command.

53. How did the people receive his words, that she was not dead, but sleeping ?

“ They laughed him to scorn.”

Why did they laugh scornfully ?

“ Knowing that she was dead.”

There were probably many people gathered into the house beside the ruler’s family ; for it was customary on a death taking place for many to assemble, and express their grief by loud howling, tearing their clothes, and scattering ashes or dust in the air, and on their persons. They also employed musicians to sing and play on instruments, and in this case, Matthew says, “ there were the minstrels and the people making a noise.” It was probably some of those hired mourners who laughed.

54. What did Jesus do with the people?

“He put them all out.”

Who only remained with him?

“The father and the mother of the damsel,” and the disciples.—Mark v. 40.

Into what room did they enter?

“Where the damsel was lying.”

What is the meaning of “damsel?”

A young girl.

When they came to the child, what did Jesus do?

He took her by the hand.—41.

54. What did he say?

“Maid, arise.”

What effect did these words have?

“Her spirit came again, and she arose.”

55. What did he command them?

“To give her meat.”

56. How did her parents feel?

They “were astonished.”

What did he charge them?

“That they should tell no man what was done.”

MATTHEW—Chap. ix. 27—30.

27. As Jesus departed from the house of Jairus, who followed him?

Two blind men.

What did they cry?

“Thou son of David, have mercy on us.”

28. What did he say to them?

“Believe ye that I am able to do this?”

What did they answer?

“Yea, Lord.”

29. What did he then do?

He touched their eyes.

What did he say?

“According to your faith, be it unto you.”

What does “according to your faith” mean?

They were to be cured if they believed on his power, not otherwise.

30. What reason have we to think they did believe on Christ?

“Their eyes were opened.”

What did he charge them?

“See that no man know it.”

31. What did the men do?

“They spread abroad his fame in all that country.”

MATTHEW—Chap. xiii. 54—58.

54. When our Lord returned to his own country, what did the people of Nazareth say?

“Whence hath this man this wisdom, and these mighty works?”

55. What question did they ask about his parents?

“Is not this the carpenter’s son? is not his mother called Mary?”

They could not understand why Jesus, whom they believed to be the son of Joseph and Mary, should have such great wisdom and power to work miracles.

Whose son was Jesus?

The Son of God.

58. Why did he not do many mighty works in Nazareth?

“Because of their unbelief.”

LUKE—Chap. ix. 1—6.

1. Whom did he call together?

“His twelve disciples.”

What power and authority did he give them?

“Power over all devils, and to cure diseases.”

2. For what purpose did he send them forth?

To preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick.

6. After he had given them instructions, where did they go?
 "Through the towns, preaching the Gospel, and healing everywhere."

MARK—Chap. vi. 14—30.

What do we read of in this chapter?
 John the Baptist is beheaded.

14. Who heard of Jesus?
 "King Herod."

Who was Herod?
 Son of Herod the Great, who was king of Judea at the time of our Saviour's birth.

The Herod who now heard of Jesus was not properly a king, but only "tetrarch," which means governor over the fourth part of a kingdom; or, as it was used by the Jews, "a governor without the authority of a king." On the death of king Herod the Great, his kingdom was divided between his three sons—Archelaus, Herod Antipas, and Philip. Although Mark calls Herod Antipas, king, yet he is styled only "tetrarch" by Matthew and Luke.

What did Herod say when he heard the fame of Jesus?
 "That John the Baptist had risen from the dead."

Why did he think John was risen?
 "Mighty works do show forth."

15. Who did others say that he was?
 "Elias."

Who did yet others say he was?
 "That it is a prophet."

16. But what did Herod continue to say?
 "It is John, whom I beheaded."

How did he account for its being John, who was dead?
 "He is risen from the dead."

In a former lesson we had an account of John the Baptist being cast into prison, for the sake of Herodias, whom Herod had married, although she was his brother Philip's wife. Mark does not relate the circumstance of John being cast into prison by Herod at the time it took place, but tells of it after John was beheaded.

18. What had John said to Herod, that offended Herodias?
 "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife."

21. Although Herod feared John, and would not kill him at first, yet when did he behead him?

On the birth-day of Herod.

How did he keep his birth-day?

He "made a supper."

22. Who pleased Herod at the supper?

The daughter of Herodias.

What did she do?

She danced.

What was the name of Herodias' daughter?

Salome.

Who was her father?

Herod's brother Philip.

What did he swear he would give her if she asked it?

Half of his kingdom.

24. The daughter of Herodias then went forth, that is, she left the room where Herod and others were assembled, and what did she say to her mother?

"What shall I ask?"

25. What was the answer of her mother?

"The head of John the Baptist."

When the daughter returned to Herod, what did she say to him?

"Give me, by and by, in a charger, the head of John the Baptist."

What is a charger?

A large dish.

26. Was the king willing to grant her request?

"The king was exceeding sorry."

If he was sorry, why did he not reject her cruel request?

"For his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him."

Is it right to do a wicked act to keep a promise?

It is always wrong to do a wicked thing, whether promised or not.

27. What did Herod order to be done to John?

He "sent an *executioner* and commanded his head to be brought."

Who is an executioner?

A man who takes the life of a person by order of the law.

What did Herod's executioner do?

He beheaded John in the prison.

What does "beheaded" mean?

Cut off his head.

28. What did he do with his head?

He "brought his head in a charger."

What was done with it?

He "gave it to the damsel."

What did the damsel, or young girl, do with it?

She "gave it to her mother."

29. When the disciples of John the Baptist heard that he had been beheaded, what did they do?

"They came and took up his corpse."

What is a corpse?

A dead body.

What did they do with the body of John the Baptist?

They laid it in a tomb.

What kind of a tomb did the Jews have?

A small cave dug into a hill.

30. Where did they go after they had buried the body of John the Baptist?

They went and told Jesus.

MARK—Chap. vi. 30—46.

What is the subject of this chapter?

Five Thousand are fed.

Do you remember how Jesus sent forth his disciples?
By two and two.

What did he give them power to do?
To cast out devils and to cure diseases.

Yes, and the disciples went, two together, through the towns,
doing what?

Preaching the gospel and healing the sick.

What is the gospel?

The doctrines and precepts of our Saviour.

30. While the Apostles were scattered abroad on their *mission*,
our Saviour continued to preach and to teach in the cities,
and when they again gathered themselves unto Jesus, what
did they tell him?

“What they had done, and what they had taught.”

31. What did he say that shows his tender feelings towards
them?

“Come ye yourselves *apart* into a desert place, and
rest awhile.”

What did the Jews call “a desert place.”

A place where there are no houses.

Why could they not rest at Capernaum?

Because “there were many coming and going.”

Many what?

Many people.

As so many people wished to see and to hear Jesus, what could
they not find time to do?

“They had no leisure so much as to eat.”

32. How did they leave Capernaum?

They *departed* “by ship, privately.”

What is “privately?”

Secretly—not making it known.

33. Did they get away privately?

No, “the people saw them departing.”

Did the people know Jesus?

“Many knew him.”

What did they do when they saw him departing?
They "ran afoot thither, out of all cities."

To what desert place did the disciples steer the ship?
To one "belonging to the city called Bethsaida."—
Luke ix. 10.

This Bethsaida was on the north-eastern side of the sea of Galilee, and was also called Julius. It was not the city of that name where Peter, Andrew, and Philip lived, which was on the opposite side of the lake near Capernaum. On the eastern side of the sea of Galilee were large tracts of rough uncultivated land, chiefly used to pasture flocks. Being thinly inhabited, the Saviour and his disciples could expect to find it a place where they might rest after their journeys, and converse of "all things, both what they had done, and what they had taught."

In what direction would they steer the ship to go from Capernaum to Bethsaida?
North-east.

When the people ran out of the cities, to go to the desert place to see Jesus, did they get there before the ship?
Yes, "they outwent them."

How could they get to the opposite side of the sea on foot?
They could run around the head of the lake or sea.

Point out on the map the situation of the desert place near Bethsaida, and the course the people would run to get there from Capernaum, and also the way the ship would sail towards it. The people ran faster than the ship sailed, and many joined them out of all the cities, and thus when Jesus landed, a great company "came together unto him."

34. When Jesus saw the multitude of people, how did he feel towards them?

He "was moved with compassion."

What does "moved with compassion" mean?
He felt pity for them.

Why did he pity them?
Because "they were as sheep not having a shepherd."

How were they as sheep without any shepherd?
They had no one to care for them, and teach them.

Who ought to have taught them?

The priests.

Why did not the priests teach them?

Because the people were poor the priests *despised* them.

What are those who love the Saviour sometimes called?

The flock of Christ.

Repeat a hymn to Jesus as a Shepherd.

“Jesus! the Shepherd of the sheep,
Thy little flock in safety keep!
The flock for which thou came from heaven,
The flock for which thy life was given.”

What did Christ say of himself as a Shepherd?

“I am the good Shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.”—John x. 14.

35. How long did Jesus continue to teach the people in the desert place?

Until “the day was far spent.”

What does that mean?

Until near the evening.

36. What then did his disciples ask Jesus to do?

To “send them away.”

To send whom away?

The people.

Why did they wish the people to go away?

To “buy themselves bread.”

Had they no food?

They had “nothing to eat.”

Where did they think the people would have to go to procure something to eat?

“Into the country round about, and into the villages.”

35. Were there no houses in that place?

No; it was a desert place.

37. What did our Saviour say to his disciples?

“Give ye them to eat.”

What did they ask?

“Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?”

When the Jews said two hundred pennyworth of anything, they meant a very large quantity: it was a proverbial expression.

38. What did he ask them?

“How many loaves have ye? Go and see.”

What did Andrew, Simon Peter’s brother, tell his Master?

“There is a lad here, which hath five barley-loaves and two small fishes.”—John vi. 9.

Did Andrew think they would be enough?

No, he said, “What are they among so many?”

What did Jesus then say?

“Bring them hither to me.”—Matt. xiv. 18.

What did he then command?

“Make the men sit down.”—John vi. 10.

39. Upon what did they sit?

“Upon the green grass.”

40. In what manner did they sit?

“In ranks,” or rows.

How many were in a row?

Fifty or a hundred.

41. When the people were seated on the green grass, waiting on their divine teacher, what did he take?

“The five loaves and the two fishes.”

What then did he do?

“He looked up to heaven, and blessed, and brake the loaves.”

To whom did he give the bread?

“To his disciples.”

For what purpose did he give the bread to his disciples?

To set before the people.

What did he do with the two fishes?

He divided the fishes among them all.

42. Did the people have enough to eat?

"They did all eat, and were filled."

43. Was there any left of the five barley-loaves and two fishes?

"They took up twelve baskets full of the fragments."

What is meant by fragments?

Broken pieces that were left.

44. How many men had eaten and were filled?

"Five thousand."

Matthew mentions others—who were they?

Women and children, xiv. 21.

There were probably only a few women and children, as they would not be able to run so far as the men to follow Jesus; but Matthew is particular to mention all who were present on any occasion—as he told of *two* demoniacs at Gadara—*two* blind men near Jericho, while the other evangelists only mentioned the principal *one*.

What did those men who saw this miracle say?

"This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world."—John vi. 14.

45. As soon as the people were fed, what did he command his disciples to do?

"To get into the ship."

Where did he tell them to go?

"Unto Bethsaida."

To what Bethsaida did he send them?

"To the other side" of the lake.

As they were already in a desert place near Bethsaida, what city of that name was on the other side?

The city where Peter and Andrew lived.

Why did he remain after his disciples left?

To send away the people.

46. Where did he then go?

"Into a mountain to pray."

Who went with him?

He went alone.

What did he perceive, that probably made him go away by himself?

“That they would come and take him by force, to make him a king.”—John vi. 15.

MATTHEW—Chap. xiv. 24—36.

What is the subject of to-day's lesson?

Jesus walked on the Sea; and he cured many.

24. You will recollect that after the five thousand were fed, Jesus sent away his disciples in a ship, while he went into a mountain to pray. Where was the ship when the evening was come?

“In the midst of the sea, tossed with waves.”

Why was it tossed with waves?

“The wind was contrary.”

Was there much wind?

“The sea arose *by reason* of a great wind that blew.”—John vi. 18.

25. At what time in the night did Jesus go to them?

“In the fourth watch of the night.”

When was the fourth watch?

Between three and six o'clock in the morning.

How did he go to them?

“Walking on the sea.”

26. When the disciples in the ship saw him walking on the sea, what *effect* did it have?

“They were troubled.”

What did they say?

“It is a spirit.”

What did they do?

“They cried out for fear.”

27. What did he say to them?

“Be of good cheer, it is I; be not afraid.”

28. What did Peter say?

“Lord, if it be thou; bid me come unto thee on the water.”

29. What did his Lord say ?

“Come.”

What did Peter do when he was come down out of the ship?

“He walked on the water, to go to Jesus.”

30. How did he feel when he saw the wind was boisterous ?

“He was afraid.”

Was he able to walk on the water after he was afraid?

No, he began to sink.

What did he cry ?

“Lord, save me.”

31. What did his Lord say to him ?

“Oh, thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt ?”

In what had Peter little faith or belief?

In the power of Jesus.

What did he doubt ?

That Jesus could *enable* him to walk on the water.

Do you think the Lord Jesus could have that power ?

Yes, for he walked on it himself.

What did he walk on ?

On the water.

Did you ever hear of any one else walking on the water ?

No, never.

32. What took place when they were come into the ship ?

“The wind ceased.”

33. Then what did those who were in the ship do ?

They “came and worshipped him.”

What did they say ?

“Of a truth thou art the son of God.”

What does David say of our heavenly Father stilling the waves of the sea ?

“Thou rulest the raging of the sea ; when the waves thereof arise, thou stillest them.”—Ps. lxxxix. 9.

34. When the ship had crossed the lake safely, to what country did they come ?

“Into the land of Gennesaret.”

Where was the land of Gennesaret?

The country west of the sea of Galilee.

35. When the Lord Jesus left the ship, whom did the people bring unto him?

"All that were *diseased*."

What is the meaning of diseased?

Sick.

36. What did they beseech him?

"That they might only touch the hem of his garment."

What did they mean?

That they might touch even the lowest part of his dress.

What happened to the sick who touched him?

They "were made perfectly whole."

What does that mean?

They were cured of their sickness.

JOHN—Chap. vi. 24—71.

24. The day following the miracle of five thousand men being fed, it appears that some of the people whom Jesus had sent away, returned to the desert place; for they knew that he did not go into the ship with his disciples, and they probably expected to find him still there. When they saw that neither he nor his disciples were there, what did they do?

"They took shipping."

23. As there were none but the disciples' ship there the day before, how did the people take shipping, that is, go aboard a ship?

"There came other boats from Tiberias."

24. When the people took shipping, where did they go?

"To Capernaum."

For what did they go to Capernaum?

They went "seeking for Jesus."

25. When they found him, what did they say?

"Rabbi, when camest thou hither?"

What is the meaning of Rabbi?

Master.

At what were the people surprised?

How he had come from the other side of the lake.

Can you tell me how he left the desert place?

He walked on the water to the ship of the disciples.

26. Christ saw into their hearts, and that they had followed him for the sake of receiving food from him, not because they saw the great miracle he had wrought. Did he tell them why they had sought him?

Yes, he said it was "because ye did eat of the loaves."

27. He told them to labor not for the meat that perishes, that is, for natural food, but for what did he tell them to labor, or search after?

"That meat which endureth unto everlasting life."

Where did he say the meat he alluded to, that is, heavenly food, could be obtained?

"The Son of man shall give it unto you."

Whom did he speak of as the Son of man?

Christ himself, who was both God and man.

28. What question did they then ask, which showed they began to believe in him?

"What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?"

29. What answer did they receive?

"This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent."

33. What did he say of the bread of God?

"The bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world."

34. What did they ask of him?

"Lord, evermore give us this bread."

35. What did he answer?

"I am the bread of life."

To what is he the bread of life?

To the soul.

What did he say of him who cometh and believeth in Christ?

"He that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst."

Did he mean that their bodies should not need food or drink?
No ; but their souls should know no want.

41. At what did the Jews murmur?

“Because he said, I am the bread which came down from heaven.”

42. Whose son did they think he was?

“The son of Joseph.”

Was he the son of Joseph?

No, he was the son of God.

43. What did he say to them?

“Murmur not among yourselves.”

44. Who only can come to him?

“No man can come to me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him.”

47. What is the reward of those who believe on him?

“He that believeth on me hath everlasting life.”

What is meant by everlasting life?

Everlasting happiness with Christ in heaven.

48. What did he again declare himself?

“I am that bread of life.”

66. What did many of his disciples do about this time?

They left him, “and walked no more with him.”

67. What did he say to the twelve disciples?

“Will ye also go away?”

68. What did Simon Peter answer?

“Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life.”

69. What confession of faith did Peter make?

“We believe and are sure that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.”

70. What did Jesus answer?

“Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?”

71. Of whom did he speak?

Of Judas Iscariot, who afterwards betrayed him.

MARK—Chap vii. 1—13.

1. Who came to our Lord?

The Pharisees and Scribes.

Where did they come from?

“From Jerusalem.”

2. What did they find fault with the disciples for?

Because they eat bread “with *unwashed* hands.”

What did they mean?

That the disciples did not wash their hands before eating.

The Jews had a tradition, (which is a saying or command given from father to son for many generations,) that their religion required them to wash their hands, and cups, and pots very often, with much ceremony: they even made washing some of their furniture a religious matter. The Scribes and Pharisees encouraged them to follow these traditions, which were not in the law of Moses, but only the commandments of men; and they thought them of more importance than the commandments of God. The washing of the hands and feet still continues to be an act of religion among the Hindoos and Mahommedans.

7. When the Scribes and Pharisees asked Jesus why his disciples walked not according to the tradition of the elders, what did he tell them they did?

That they taught “for doctrines the commandments of men.”

9. What did he say they rejected?

“The commandments of God.”

10. Mention one of God's commandments, which they did not consider to be binding on them.

“Honor thy father and mother.”

How did they *avoid* supporting their parents?

By giving to the temple.

13. What did he say they did by that?

“Making the word of God of none effect.”

They thought they served God in giving money to the priests for the service of the temple, and yet would not give any to keep their fathers and mothers from want and suffering.

MATTHEW—Chap. xv. 21—39.

What subjects are here treated of?

The Woman's Daughter, and the Deaf Man are healed, and the Four Thousand are fed.

21. After our Saviour's discourse with the Pharisees respecting their *traditions*, where did he go?

"Into the *coasts* of Tyre and Sidon."

Point out Tyre and Sidon on the map, and notice that they are in Phenicia, which country did not belong to the Jews.

22. Who came to him?

"A woman of Canaan."

Mark calls the woman a Syro-phenician, because she came from that part of Phenicia which belonged to Syria. She had probably heard of Jesus from the great multitude who came to him from Tyre and Sidon, the year previous.—Mark iii. 8.

What did the woman cry unto him?

"Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David."

What did she say of her daughter?

"My daughter is grievously vexed with a devil."

23. Did he notice her?

"He answered her not a word."

What did his disciples beseech of him?

"Send her away; for she crieth after us."

24. Unto whom only did he say he was sent?

"Unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

What does that mean?

He came at first to the Jews only.

25. What did the woman then do?

She came "and worshipped him."

And what did she beseech of him?

"Lord, help me."

26. What did he answer?

"It is not meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs."

27. What did she reply ?

“Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master’s table.”

28. For what did he commend her ?

“O woman, great is thy faith.”

What did he say to show his approbation ?

“Be it unto thee, even as thou wilt.”

Although the Saviour was not near the child, yet when he said to the woman, “Be it unto thee, even as thou wilt,” what took place that very hour ?

“Her daughter was made whole.”

When the woman returned to her daughter, what did she find ?

“The devil gone out, and her daughter laid upon the bed.”—Mark vii. 30.

29. When Jesus and his disciples departed from the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, where did they go ?

To “the Sea of Galilee.”

Were Tyre and Sidon near the Sea of Galilee ?

No, they were on the Mediterranean Sea.

Tyre and Sidon are northwest from the Sea of Galilee, and it is supposed he travelled southeast, until he reached the eastern side of the Sea of Galilee, where are the coasts of Decapolis, mentioned in Mark vii. 31. Point out on the map the route from Sidon to Decapolis.

Whom did he cure by the way ?

“One that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech.”—Mark vii. 32.

29. When our Saviour came to the sea, what did he do ?

“He went up into a mountain, and sat down.”

30. Who came unto him ?

“Great *multitudes*.”

Whom did they bring with them ?

“Those that were *lame, blind, dumb, maimed*, and many others.”

What are maimed people ?

Those who have lost a limb.

When they brought these poor people, what did they do with them?

They "cast them down at Jesus' feet."

And what did he do for them?

"He healed them."

31. What did he do for the lame?

He enabled them to walk.

What did he do for the blind?

He caused them to see.

What could the dumb do by his command?

They could speak.

And how did he cure the maimed?

He cured them, or made their limbs whole.

After raising the dead, the restoring of an arm or leg which had been cut off, seems to us as the greatest of miracles; but "with God all things are equal," and it required as great an exercise of power to make, by a word, the blind to see, or the dumb to speak, as to restore life to one who was dead.

31. When the multitude saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame to walk, and the blind to see, what did they do?

"They glorified the God of Israel."

Were these people Jews?

No, they were Gentiles.

Why do we suppose they were Gentiles?

Because Decapolis was inhabited by Gentiles, not by Jews.

In what country were they then?

In Decapolis.

Where was Decapolis?

On the eastern side of the Sea of Galilee.

32. What did Jesus say to his disciples?

"I have compassion on the multitude."

Why did he say he had compassion, or pity, on them?

"Because they continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat."

He said he would not send them away fasting, why not?
 "Lest they faint in the way."

33. How did his disciples express their surprise at the idea of feeding so great a multitude?

"Whence should we have so much bread in the *wilderness*?"

34. What did he ask of his disciples?

"How many loaves have ye?"

What did they answer?

"Seven."

What else had they?

"A few little fishes."

35. What did he command the multitude to do?

"To sit down on the ground."

What did our Lord then do?

"He took the seven loaves and the fishes."

What did he do with them?

He "brake them."

The bread of the Jews was made into large, flat cakes, and they broke it with their hands, instead of cutting it as we do our loaves.

Before giving the food to the people, what example did he set us?

He "gave thanks."

After he had broken the bread and given it to the disciples, what did they do?

They gave it to the multitude.

Where were the multitude, or many people?

Sitting on the ground.

37. Did all the people eat of these loaves and fishes?

"They did all eat."

Did they have enough food?

Yes, "they were filled."

Remember there were only seven loaves and a few little fishes, and yet how much broken food was left?

"Seven baskets full."

How many people had eaten?

"Four thousand men, besides women and children."

How was there bread enough for so many?

God created it.

What is the meaning of "created?"

Made out of nothing.

Can a boy, or a girl, or a man make something out of nothing?

Can he take a cake and make many larger cakes of that only?

No.

What is God called because he made the world and all things out of nothing?

The Creator.

As Jesus fed the multitude, or very many people, with bread which he created by his own power, what is proved?

That he was the Creator, or God.

This miracle differed from the one performed in the desert place near Bethsaida, as at that time the five thousand men who were fed came from the western side of the Sea of Galilee, and were Jews, whereas the four thousand men in Decapolis were Gentiles.

39. After sending away the multitude, where did he go?

"Into the coasts of Magdala."

How did he go there?

He went in a ship.

On which side of the sea or lake is Magdala?

On the western side.

Point out Magdala on the map.

Ask the meaning of all the words printed in *italic* letters.

MATTHEW—Chap. xvi. 1—23.

What is contained in the sixteenth chapter of Matthew?

The Pharisees ask a Sign; Peter declares Jesus is the Christ; and our Lord foretells his Death and Resurrection.

1. What did the Pharisees and Sadducees ask of Jesus?

"That he would show them a sign from heaven."

Had they seen his miracles?

Yes, but they asked something direct from heaven.

3. As they only asked to tempt him, what did he say they were?

Hypocrites.

4. What sign only would be given to them?

"The sign of the prophet Jonas."

Who was Jonas?

Jonah.

What may we understand from the sign of the prophet Jonah?

The *resurrection* of Jesus after being three days in the grave.

After talking with the Pharisees, what did he do?

"He left them and departed" from that place.

Where did he go?

"To the other side" of the lake, or Sea of Galilee.

Which side did he go to?

The eastern side.

5. What had the disciples forgotten to take?

Bread.

6. Of what did he tell them to *beware*?

"Of the leaven of the Pharisees."

What is leaven?

Something put in flour and water to make light bread.

Yes, and then the dough of which the bread is made, becomes like the leaven.

7. What did the disciples say among themselves?

"It is because we have taken no bread."

8. When he perceived this, what did he say?

"O ye of little faith."

9. What did he ask if they did not remember?

"The five loaves of the five thousand, and how many baskets ye took up."

10. And what else did they not remember?

"The seven loaves of the four thousand, and how many baskets ye took up."

Though they had forgotten to take bread, yet there was no necessity for them to eat that of the Pharisees, for they had seen that he could provide food for a great number. Besides, the bread of the Pharisees would not have injured them, but their doctrines and evil practices would. He did not want them to become like the Pharisees.

12. What did he mean them to understand when he told them to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees?

To beware of their doctrines.

If they believed some of the doctrines of the Pharisees and Sadducees, what would they be likely to become?

Like them in *all respects*.

What were the Pharisees and Sadducees?

Hypocrites, and unbelievers in Christ.

In what direction did Jesus and his disciples sail?

Towards the north.

To what place did they go?

To Cæsarea Philippi.

Find Cæsarea Philippi on the map.

13. When they arrived at the coast, what question did our Lord ask his disciples?

“Whom do men say that I, the Son of man, am?”

14. What did they answer?

“Some say that thou art John the Baptist.”

Whom did others say he was?

“Elias, or Jeremias, or one of the prophets.”

15. What did he then ask?

“But whom say ye that I am?”

16. What did Simon Peter answer?

“Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.”

17. What did Jesus say to Peter?

“Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona.”

What is Barjona?

Son of Jona.

Flesh and blood, that is, man had not *revealed* to Peter that Jesus was the Son of God, but who did our Lord say had made it known to him?

“My Father which is in heaven.”

20. Had the right time come for the disciples to declare to the people that he was the Christ?

He *charged* them “that they should tell no man.”

21. From that time forth Jesus began to show unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders, and chief priests, and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day.

22. Which one of the disciples did not like to hear Jesus say he must go to Jerusalem and suffer?

Peter.

What did Peter do?

“Began to *rebuke* him.”

What did Peter say?

“Be it far from thee, Lord; this shall not be unto thee.”

23. What did the Lord do?

“He turned,” and spoke to Peter.

What did he say to him?

“Get thee behind me, Satan.”

What is the meaning of Satan?

An adversary, or enemy.

Was it the will of God that Jesus should die?

Yes.

Then how was Peter an adversary?

He opposed the will of God.

Peter and others of the disciples did not yet fully understand that Jesus would not be an earthly king, and felt disappointed when he spake of his death; but they afterwards knew that Jesus died to bring all of us to God. What must we do to be brought to God through Christ?

We must repent of our sins.

What else must we do?

“Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.”—Acts xvi. 31.

What will those do who repent of their sins and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?

They will strive to do well.

What does the Lord say to those who seek to do his will?

"I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."—Isa. xli. 13.

MATTHEW—Chap. xvii. 1—27.

What are the subjects of the lesson to-day?

The Transfiguration; the Healing of a Demoniac; and the Tribute Money.

1. After six days where did Jesus go?

"Up into a high mountain."

Matthew and Mark say it was after six days; they counted only the days between the one on which he spoke to the people and the one on which he went up the mountain; but Luke included both those days, which make eight days. Luke's manner of reckoning was the usual one among the Jews, who counted even a very small part of a day as a whole one.

Whom did Jesus take with him up the mountain?

"Peter, James, and John."

What did he go there for?

"To pray."

2. As they were on the mountain apart, what took place?

He "was transfigured before them."

What does transfigured mean?

Changed or altered in appearance.

What is said of his face?

It "did shine as the sun."

And how was his raiment?

It "was white as the light."

What is raiment?

Clothing.

How does Luke describe his raiment?

It "was white and glistening."—Luke ix. 29.

What is the change which took place in the appearance of our Saviour called?

His transfiguration.

3. What two men did the disciples see with him?

"Moses and Elias."

How did Moses and Elias or Elijah appear?

"In glory."—Luke ix. 31.

Where do you think Moses and Elias came from?

"From heaven."

Who then sent them to appear with Jesus?

God must have sent them.

What did Moses and Elias do?

They talked with Jesus.

Of what did he speak?

Of his *decease* at Jerusalem.—Luke ix. 31.

What does Luke tell us of Peter and they that were with him?

They "were heavy with sleep."—ix. 32.

When they were awake, what did they see?

"They saw his glory and the two men."

4. What did Peter say to Jesus?

"Lord, it is good for us to be here."

What did he propose to build?

"Three tabernacles."

For whom did he wish to build the tabernacles?

One for Jesus, "one for Moses, and one for Elias."

What is the tabernacle which Peter proposed?

A tent or *arbor* of boughs of trees.

How came Peter to propose such a thing?

He knew not what he said.—Mark ix. 33.

Had Moses and Elias been long dead at that time?

Yes, many hundred years.

Then how came they on earth?

By the command of God.

5. While Peter was speaking, what *overshadowed* them?

“A bright cloud.”

What came out of the cloud?

“A voice.”

What words did the voice speak?

“This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased ;
hear ye him.”

When, many years after this, Peter wrote his first epistle, what did he say Jesus received at this time?

“He received from God the Father, honor and glory.”
—2 Pet. i. 17.

What does Peter say of the voice?

“This voice which came from heaven we heard.”—
2 Pet. i. 18.

Where does he say they heard the voice?

“When we were with him in the holy mount.”

Why does he call it the holy mount?

Because Christ was transfigured there.

6. When the disciples, Peter, James, and John heard these words, how were they affected?

“They fell on their face and were sore afraid.”

7. What did Jesus do?

He “came and touched them.”

What did he say to them?

“Arise, and be not afraid.”

8. When they lifted up their eyes, whom did they see?

“They saw no man, save Jesus only.”

9. As they came down the mountain, what did Jesus charge them?

“Tell the *vision* to no man.”

Until what time were they not to tell it?

“Until the Son of man be risen again from the dead.”

10. What did the disciples ask him?

“Why say the Scribes that Elias must first come?”

Who had prophesied that Elijah would come again before Christ?

The prophet Malachi.—iv. 5.

12. What did our Lord say, showing that the *prediction* of Malachi had been *fulfilled*?

“Elias is come already.”

And what had they done to him?

“Whatsoever they listed.”

What is “whatsoever they listed”?

Whatsoever they chose, or wished.

13. Whom did the disciples now understand he meant?

“John the Baptist.”

What had been done to John the Baptist?

He was *beheaded*.

12. Did the Jews know him as Elias?

“They knew him not.”

The prophet Malachi foretold the coming of Elijah or Elias, about four hundred years before the appearance of John the Baptist, whom an angel declared to Zacharias, should go before the Lord “in the spirit and power of Elias;” and Jesus said of him, “This is Elias, which was for to come.” The Jews asked John if he was Elias, meaning his body; and he answered, “I am not.” This accounts for the question of the disciples.

14. When they were come down from the mountain to the people, what did a certain man come to him and do?

He came “kneeling down to him.”

15. What did he beseech of Jesus?

“Lord, have mercy on my son.”

What was the matter with his son?

“He is a *lunatic*, and sore vexed.”

What did he do?

“He falleth into the fire, and oft into the water.”

16. What did he say he had done for his son?

“I brought him to thy disciples.”

Could they help him?

"They could not cure him."

To whom did Jesus tell him all things were possible?

"To him that believeth."—Mark ix. 23.

What must he believe?

In the power of Christ.

What did the father cry out, with tears?

"Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief."—ix. 24.

17. What direction did he give the father?

"Bring him hither to me."

18. When the child was brought, what did the Lord do?

"Rebuked the devil."

What does that mean?

Commanded him to leave the child.

Did the devil obey?

"He *departed* out of him."

What is said of the child?

He "was cured from that very hour."

Had the man other children? Luke ix. 38.

No, he said, "he is mine only child."

19. When the disciples came apart with Jesus, what did they ask him?

"Why could not we cast him out?"

20. What did he answer?

"Because of your *unbelief*."

How would it be if they had *faith*?

"Nothing shall be impossible unto you."

21. What were necessary to make this evil spirit go out?

"Prayer and fasting."

22. While they were still in Galilee, what did he say to them?

"The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men."

23. And what would they do to him?

"They shall kill him."

And what would take place on the third day?
 "The third day he shall be raised again."

How did the disciples feel when he spoke of his death?
 "They were exceeding sorry."

Did they fully understand his meaning about his rising again?
 No, and "were afraid to ask him."—Mark ix. 32.

24. Who came to them at Capernaum?
 "They that received tribute-money."

What did they say to Peter?
 "Doth not your Master pay tribute?"

What did Peter answer?
 "Yes."

Each Jew was expected to give half a shekel yearly for the support of the temple; but as they could give it or not, as they chose, the question was asked of Peter. As the tribute-money was for the use of the temple, Jesus, the Son of God, who was greater than, and Lord of the temple, was free from any duty to give.

When Peter went into the house, what did his Master ask him?
 Whether kings took tribute of their own children, or of strangers?

26. What did Peter say?
 "Of strangers."

Then what did Jesus tell him?
 "Then are the children free."

27. And yet what did he direct Peter to do?
 "Go thou to the sea, and cast a hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up."

And what would he find in the mouth of the fish?
 "When thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a piece of money."

What should he do with the money?
 "That take, and give unto them for me and thee."

MATTHEW—Chap. xviii. 1—35.

What does this chapter treat of?

Who shall be Greatest, and the Duty of Forgiveness.

1. What did some of the disciples ask of Jesus?

“Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?”

2. Whom did he call to him?

“A little child.”

What did he do with the child?

“Set him in the midst of them.”

What does that mean?

In the middle of the company.

3. What did he tell them they must be before they could enter heaven?

“Be converted and become as little children.”

They must become converted, that is, they must believe on Jesus, and become humble before him as a little child. Let us repeat the following lines and try to feel what they express:

Lord do thou thy grace impart,
 Poor in spirit—meek in heart;
 Let me like my Saviour be,
 Rooted in humility.
 Simple, teachable, and mild,
 Changed into a little child,
 Pleased with all the Lord provides,
 Weaned from all the world besides.

4. What is promised to the humble?

“The same shall be greatest in the kingdom of heaven.”

5. What did Jesus say of whomsoever received in his name one who was humble as a little child?

He “receiveth me.”

6. What would be better for a man than to offend or lead astray one of the humble, child-like followers of Jesus?

“That he were drowned in the depth of the sea.”

10. Of what did he tell them to take heed?

“That ye despise not one of these little ones.”

For what did he say of their angels?

“Their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven.”

12. In a parable of the lost sheep, what did he say of a man who had a hundred sheep, and one of them went *astray*?

He “goeth into the mountains” to seek it.

13. If he find the lost sheep, what does he do?

“He rejoiceth more of that sheep than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.”

14. What is not the will of your Father in heaven?

“That one of these little ones should perish.”

11. For what did Christ come?

“To save that which was lost.”

21. After Christ had given directions about the treatment of those who had done wrong, what question did Peter ask?

“Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?”

How often did Peter think he might forgive?

“Till seven times.”

22. How often did the Lord Jesus say we must forgive?

“Until seventy times seven.”

What is that the same as saying?

That we must never stop forgiving.

23. Jesus then began to tell the parable of the unforgiving servant; what did he say a certain king wished to do?

“To take account of his servants.”

What does that mean?

To see how much they owed him.

24. How much did one who was brought before him owe him?

“Ten thousand talents.”

Are ten thousand talents a large sum?

Yes, several millions of dollars.

25. Could he pay so much money?

No, “he had not to pay.”

What did his lord, or master, order to be sold to pay the debt?
The man, "his wife, and children, and all that he had."

Who was to receive the money they sold for?

The lord of the servant.

26. When the servant heard he was to be sold, what did he do?

"He fell down and worshipped him."

This does not mean that he worshipped his master as he would worship God; but he fell down with great humility and begged for mercy.

What did the servant say?

"Lord, have patience with me, and I will pay thee all."

What may we suppose he wanted his master to do?

To wait for his money, until the man could earn it.

27. How did his master feel towards the poor man?

He "was moved with compassion."

How did he show that he pitied his servant?

He "forgave him the debt."

Yes, he told him that he need not pay the money at all; do you not think the man would feel so thankful, that he would be glad to do good to some one?

28. When the servant went out, whom did he meet?

"One of his fellow-servants."

What is a fellow-servant?

One who serves the same master.

What did this fellow-servant owe the man?

"A hundred pence."

What is a man who owes money, called?

A debtor.

What is a man called who has money owed to him?

A creditor.

How did the servant who was forgiven his debt by his master treat his debtor?

"He took him by the throat."

And what did he say to him ?

"Pay me that thou owest."

29. What did his fellow-servant do ?

"He fell down at his feet."

And what did he say ?

"Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all."

30. When he heard the same words he had said to his master, did he have compassion, or pity for him ?

No.

What did he do ?

"He cast him into prison, till he should pay the debt."

31. Who saw him do this ?

"His fellow-servants."

How did they feel ?

"They were very sorry."

What did they do ?

"They told unto their lord all that was done."

32. What did their lord do when he heard it ?

He "called the servant."

What did he tell the man that he was ?

"O, thou wicked servant."

What did his master say he had done for *him* ?

"I forgave thee all that debt, because thou desiredst me."

33. Then what ought the servant to have done ?

"Shouldst not thou also have had compassion on thy fellow-servant, even as I had pity on thee."

34. Was the king very angry ?

Yes, he "was very wroth."

What did he do with the wicked servant ?

He "delivered him to the tormenters."

How long should he remain with them ?

"Till he should pay all that was due to his lord."

In those days the keepers of prisons were tormenters, that is,

they made the prisoners suffer in many ways, by tying them very tight, and placing them in cruel positions.

Had the servant any money to pay his debt?

No.

Then how long would he have to be with the tormenters?

All his life.

35. In what case did our Lord tell Peter, and those that were with him, his heavenly Father would do so likewise?

“If ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their *trespasses*.”

I hope there are none here to-day who do not try to forgive those who hurt or offend them. Remember, we all have need to pray for forgiveness.

LUKE—Chap. x. 1—16.

1. How many did the Lord now appoint to proclaim his coming, besides his twelve disciples?

Seventy others.

Where did he send them?

“Into every city and place, whither he himself would come.”

How many travelled together

Two.

3. To what did he compare the people among whom he sent them?

“I send you forth as lambs among wolves.”

16. What did he say of those who despised his messengers or ministers?

“He that despiseth you, despiseth me.”

And what of those who despised the Saviour?

“He that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me.”

LUKE—Chap. ix. 52—56.

What was near at hand or about to take place?

The “feast of tabernacles.”—John vii. 2.

Where was this feast kept?

At Jerusalem.

52. Before Jesus went up to the feast, whom did he send to go before him?

“*Messengers.*”

54. Who does it appear were the messengers?

James and John.

52. Into what village did they enter to prepare for him?

“A village of the Samaritans.”

How did the Samaritans treat him?

“They did not receive him.”

Why would they not receive him?

Because he was going to Jerusalem.

They knew he was going to the feast at Jerusalem, and they would not assist, or entertain one who was going to attend a feast in which they were not allowed by the Jews to join.

54. When James and John saw that the Samaritans would not receive their Lord, what did they wish him to allow them to do?

To “command fire to come down from heaven and *consume* them.”

Whom did they want to be consumed, or burnt up?

The Samaritans.

55. How did Jesus receive such a proposal?

“He turned and *rebuked* them.”

What did he say to them?

“Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.”

56. For what had he come?

Not “to destroy men’s lives, but to save them.”

What command did he give about enemies in the sermon on the mount?

“Love your enemies, do good to them which despitefully use you and persecute you.”

Did Jesus and his disciples stay at the Samaritan village?

No, “they went to another village.”

LUKE—Chap. xvii. 12—19.

12. As Jesus and his disciples entered another village after the Samaritans refused to receive them, who met them?

“Ten men that were lepers.”

Did they come near to the Lord?

No, they "stood afar off."

The leprosy was so easily communicated from one person to another, that a leper was not allowed to live with, or approach near to those not afflicted with it. This accounts for several lepers being together, as they could have no other company.

13. What did those ten lepers do to make Jesus hear them as they stood afar off?

"They *lifted up their voices*."

What did they say?

"Jesus, Master, have mercy on us."

14. When he saw them, what did he say to them?

"Go show yourselves unto the priests."

As they went, what came to pass?

"They were cleansed," or cured.

15. When one of them saw he was healed, what did he do?

He "turned back."

And what did he now do with a loud voice?

He "glorified God."

16. As he was now no longer obliged to stand afar off, what did he do?

"He fell down on his face at his feet."

At whose feet?

At the feet of Jesus.

How did he express his *gratitude*?

By "giving him thanks."

Was that leper a Jew?

No, "he was a Samaritan."

You will perceive that Christ cured a Samaritan, although he had just been so badly treated by the Samaritans. He gave good for evil. Let us try to do so also.

17. What did Jesus ask?

"Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine?"

18. Who only had returned to give glory to God on being cured?

"This stranger."

19. What did our Lord say to him ?

“ Arise, go thy way ; thy *faith* hath made thee whole.”

JOHN—Chap. vii. 11—52.

What will we read of to-day ?

Jesus attends the Feast of Tabernacles, and teaches the People.

11. It being the time when the feast of the tabernacles was kept, what did some of the people do ?

They sought for our Lord.

What did they ask ?

“ Where is he ?”

12. What did some say ?

“ He is a good man.”

What did others answer ?

“ Nay, but he *deceiveth* the people.”

13. Why did they not dare to speak openly of him ?

“ For fear of the Jews.”

14. The feast was held eight days ; what did Jesus do about the middle of it ?

“ He went up into the temple and taught.”

15. What surprised the Jews, and what did they say ?

“ How knoweth this man letters, having never learned ?”

What did they mean ?

He spoke as if he knew all things.

46. Did he know all things ?

Yes, “ never man spake like this man.”

31. After the people had heard his words, and seen his miracles, what did they say ?

“ When Christ cometh, will he do more miracles than these which this man hath done ?”

32. There being danger that the people would soon believe that he was indeed the Christ, what did the Pharisees do ?

They “ sent officers to take him.”

39. Of what did Jesus speak on the last day of the feast ?

“ Of the Spirit which they that believe on him should receive.”

40. What did the people then say?
"Of a truth this is the Prophet."

41. What did others say?
"This is the Christ."

What did some say?
"Shall Christ come out of Galilee?"

42. What did they say the Scriptures said?
That Christ should come out of Bethlehem.

Where did they think Jesus was born?
At Nazareth of Galilee, where he was taken when three years old.

Where was he born?
At Bethlehem, as the prophets *foretold*.

45. When the officers sent by the Pharisees to take Jesus, returned, what were they asked?
"Why have ye not brought him?"

46. What did the officers answer?
"Never man spake like this man."

47. What did the Pharisees ask?
"Are ye also *deceived*?"

50. What did Nicodemus, who formerly came to him at night, say?
"Doth our law judge any man before it hear him, and know what he doeth?"

52. What did they say to Nicodemus?
"Art thou also of Galilee?"

What did they tell him?
"Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet."

By prophet they probably meant the Christ, for Jonah and Nahum were of Galilee.

Where did Jesus go that night?
"To the Mount of Olives."—viii. 1.

Where was the Mount of Olives?
About a mile from Jerusalem.

The eighth chapter of John contains several interesting discourses of our Saviour in the temple, in which he spake of his divinity. He said, "Ye neither know me nor my Father; if ye had known me, ye should have known my Father also."—v. 19. When the Jews asked if he had seen Abraham, he answered, "Before Abraham was, I am"—58; thus declaring that he lived before Abraham, who had been dead many hundred years. The class will recollect that at another time he said, "I and my Father are one."—x. 30.

LUKE—Chap. x. 25—42.

What subjects are in to-day's lesson?

The Good Samaritan, and Jesus at Bethany.

25. Who came to our Lord?

"A certain lawyer."

What did he ask?

"Master, what shall I do to *inherit eternal life*?"

26. What did his Lord answer?

"What is written in the law? how readest thou?"

What law did he mean?

The law of Moses in the Bible.

27. How did the law of Moses say God must be loved?

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind."

How must our neighbor be loved?

Thou shalt love "thy neighbor as thyself."

28. Did Jesus commend the lawyer for his answer?

He said, "thou hast answered right."

And what did he say of thus loving God and our neighbor?

"This do, and thou shalt live."

29. What did the lawyer say to justify or excuse himself?

"Who is my neighbor?"

What parable did our Saviour relate to show him who were neighbors?

The parable of the Good Samaritan.

30. Where was a certain man going?

"From Jerusalem to Jericho."

What happened to him on the way?

He "fell among thieves."

What did they do to him?

"They stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him."

What is raiment?

Clothing.

After they had stripped and wounded him, what did they do?

"They departed," or went away.

What was the condition of the man?

They left "him half dead."

31. Who came that way after the thieves were gone?

A priest.

Did the priest see the wounded man?

Yes, he "saw him."

Did he help him?

No, "he passed by on the other side."

The other side of what?

The other side of the road.

32. Who then chanced to go that way?

"A Levite."

Did he see the man who was half dead?

Yes, "he came, and looked on him."

Did he try to help the poor man?

No, he "passed by on the other side."

33. Who next journeyed that way?

"A Samaritan."

How did the Samaritan feel when he saw the man?

"He had *compassion* on him."

34. Did he go to him?

Yes, "and bound up his wounds."

What then did he do ?

“ He set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.”

35. What did the Good Samaritan do when he departed or left the inn on the morrow ?

“ He took out two pence, and gave them to the host.”

Who was the host ?

The keeper of the *inn*.

What did he say to the host to make him take care of the man ?

“ Whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will *repay* thee.”

36. After relating this parable to the lawyer, what question did our Saviour ask him ?

“ Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves ?”

37. What did the lawyer answer him ?

“ He that showed mercy on him.”

Then what did Jesus say ?

“ Go, and do thou likewise.”

What is taught by the parable of the Good Samaritan ?

That all men are as neighbors.

Then what is meant by, “ Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself ” ?

That we should love everybody.

“ Be you to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you.”

38. Into what place did our Lord enter ?

“ Into a certain village.”

Who received him into her house ?

“ A certain woman named Martha.”

What was the name of the village where Martha lived ?

Bethany.

39. Had Martha a sister ?

Yes, “ a sister called Mary.”

What is said of Mary?

She "sat at Jesus' feet and heard his word."

40. How was Martha engaged?

She "was cumbered about much serving."

What does that mean?

She wanted to do more than was necessary to provide food.

What did she ask her Lord to bid Mary do?

To help her.

41. What did Jesus say?

"Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things."

42. But what had Mary done?

"Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

What is that good part, which is the one thing needful?

To "sit at Jesus' feet, and hear his word."

LUKE—Chap. xi. 1—13.

What is the subject before us?

The Lord's Prayer.

1. At a certain place, after Jesus had been praying, what did his disciples ask of him?

"Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples."

What John did they mean?

John the Baptist.

2. In what manner did he teach them to pray?

"Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth.

3. Give us day by day, our daily bread.

4. And forgive us our sins, for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil."

Let the whole class recite this prayer.

5. What parable did he relate to them to encourage them to continue to pray?

The parable of the *importunate* friend.

Read the parable.

9. What is promised to those who pray *earnestly*?
 "Ask, and it shall be given you."

13. What good thing will our heavenly Father give to those that ask him?

"The Holy Spirit."

In what sermon did our Lord teach the prayer you have just repeated, in nearly the same words?

In the sermon on the mount.—Matt. vi. 9.

JOHN—Chap. ix. 1—38.

What do we read of in this chapter?

A Man born Blind is healed.

1. As our Saviour walked in Jerusalem, whom did he see?

"A man which was blind from his birth."

6. What did he do for the man?

"He *anointed* the eyes of the blind man with clay."

7. What did he then direct him to do?

"Go wash in the pool of Siloam."

Siloam was a pool or spring of water near the walls of Jerusalem; its waters were collected into a reservoir for the use of the city. It was discharged in a double stream, one of which supplied the pool of Bethesda.

Did the man go to the pool of Siloam?

He went "and washed, and came seeing."

8. What did his neighbors say?

"Is not this he that sat and begged?"

9. What did some say?

"This is he."

What did others think?

"He is like him."

What did the man himself say?

“I am he.”

10. What then did they say to him?

“How were thine eyes opened?”

11, 12. He told them what Jesus had done and said to him, and then what did they ask?

“Where is he?”

Did the man know where Jesus had gone?

“He said, I know not.”

13. Where did they take the man?

“To the Pharisees.”

14. What day was it?

“The Sabbath day.”

15. When the Pharisees asked him how he had received his sight, what did he answer?

“He put clay upon mine eyes, and I washed and do see.”

16. What did some of the Pharisees say of Christ?

He “is not of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath day.”

What did others say?

“How can a man that is a sinner, do such miracles?”

17. What did they ask the man that had been blind?

“What sayest thou of him, that he hath opened thine eyes?”

What did he reply?

“He is a prophet.”

18. Whom did they call before they would believe the man was born blind?

His parents.

19. What did they ask?

“Is this your son, who ye say was born blind?”

20. What did they say?

“We know that this is our son, and that he was born blind.”

19. What else did the Pharisees ask of the parents?

“How, then, doth he now see?”

21. What did his parents answer?

“He is of age, ask him.”

24. When they had called the man again, what did they say?

“Give God the praise; we know that this man is a sinner.”

25. What did the man know?

“One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see.”

26. What did they want him to tell them again?

“What did he to thee; how opened he thine eyes?”

27. Did the man tell them again?

No, he said, “I have told you already.”

28. What did they say that he was?

“Thou art his disciple, but we are Moses’ disciples.”

32. When they reviled him, and spake against Jesus, what did he say?

“Since the world began was it not heard that any man opened the eyes of one that was born blind.”

33. What did he say of him who gave him sight?

“If this man were not of God, he could do nothing.”

34. What did the Jews do to the man that was born blind?

“They cast him out” of the synagogue.

35. When Jesus found him, what did he say to him?

“Dost thou believe on the Son of God?”

36. What was his answer?

“Who is he, Lord, that I might believe on him?”

37. What did Jesus answer?

“Thou hast both seen him, and it is he that talketh with thee.”

38. What did the man then say?

“Lord, I believe. And he worshipped him.”

JOHN—Chap. x. 1—41.

What is the subject of the tenth chapter of John?

Jesus compares himself to a good Shepherd; the Jews try to stone him.

Our Saviour related a parable of the sheepfold, in which he compares himself to the door of the fold or house for sheep to enter and be safe. He is also the shepherd who knows his own sheep, and they know his voice, and follow him. Now his sheep are those who love and serve the Lord, and they know his voice when he speaks to them in their hearts; and he tells them where to go, and what to do; and if they obey him they are safe; and when their life here is past, they will be received into heaven.

11. To what does our Lord compare himself?

To a "good shepherd."

What is a shepherd?

One who takes care of sheep.

In some countries where there are no fences, the owner of a flock of sheep hires a man to watch them, to save them from wild animals, or from straying away. Sometimes, with all the care of a good shepherd, a lamb will run into danger, and when the shepherd hears the cry of the lamb he looks for it, takes it in his arms, and carries it home. A hired man does not take as much care of the sheep as the owner would, and sometimes he is so careless that the wolves catch the lambs.

What did Jesus say that the good shepherd does for the sheep? He "giveth his life for the sheep."

12. But what does he that is an hireling, or one that works for money, do when he sees a wolf coming?

"He leaveth the sheep and fleeth."

What does the wolf do to the sheep when the man has run away?

"The wolf catcheth them."

When the wolf catches some of the sheep, what harm does he do to the others?

He scattereth them.

Yes, he frightens them, and having no shepherd to keep them together, they are scattered over the country.

13. Why does the hireling flee, or run away, when the wolf comes?

Because he "careth not for the sheep."

Whose safety does he care for more than for the sheep?

For his own safety.

14. What did our Lord again say of himself?

"I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep."

Does he know which of us are his sheep, that is, which of us love him and which do not?

Yes, for he knows all things.

What did he mean by "I am known of mine"?

He meant that his sheep knew him.

A flock of sheep will know their master's voice, and will come when he calls them.

15. Who did he say knew him?

"The Father."

Who is the Father?

God.

And whom did Jesus know equally well?

The Father.

How did he show his love for his sheep?

"I lay down my life for the sheep."

16. What did he say about having other sheep?

"Other sheep I have, which are not of this *fold*."

Who were the sheep he called "of this fold"?

The Jews.

And who were the other sheep?

The Gentiles.

What did he say he must do for them?

"Them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice."

Are we Gentiles?

Yes, all who are not Jews are Gentiles.

When all hear and obey his voice, will there be more than one fold?

"There shall be one fold, and one shepherd."

What is that one fold called?

The fold of Christ.

Can any one tell me what a fold is?

A place of safety for sheep and lambs.

How does king David speak of the good shepherd in Psalm xxiii?

1. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

3. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness, for his name's sake."

17. For what did Jesus say his Father loved him?

"I lay down my life, that I might take it again."

18. What power did he possess over his life?

"To lay it down, and to take it again."

20. As these sayings produced a division, or disagreement among the Jews, what did some of them say?

"He hath a devil, and is mad."

21. What did others say?

"These are not the words of him that hath a devil."

What did they think a devil could not do?

"Can a devil open the eyes of the blind?"

22. What feast was held at Jerusalem in the winter, at which Jesus was now present?

"The feast of the dedication."

One hundred and seventy years before Christ, Antiochus, king of Syria, took Jerusalem, and offered a hog in sacrifice on the altar of the temple. For three years after, the Jews considered the temple polluted, and not fit to worship God in; but Judas Maccabeus cleansed and repaired it, and then the Jews offered their usual sacrifices on the altar. To celebrate this purification, the *feast of dedication* was kept in the first winter month.

23. In what part of the temple did Jesus walk?

"In Solomon's porch."

24. What did the Jews ask of him?

"If thou be the Christ, tell us plainly."

25. In what way did he say he had told them, and they would not believe?

“The works that I do in my Father’s name, they bear witness of me.”

What does “bear witness of me,” mean?

They declared who he was.

26. Why did they not believe him?

“Because ye are not of my sheep.”

29. Who did he say gave him his sheep?

“My Father.”

30. What did he say of his Father?

“I and my Father are one.”

31. What did the Jews then do?

“Took up stones again to stone him.”

33. When he asked why they stoned him, what did they say was the reason?

“Because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God.”

37. In what case did he tell them not to believe him?

“If I do not the works of my Father.”

39. When they tried to take him prisoner, what did he do?

“He *escaped* out of their hand.”

40. Where did he go?

“Beyond Jordan.”

Where did he remain for a time?

At “the place where John at first baptized.”

At what place did John first baptize?

At Bethabara.

Point out Bethabara on the map.

41. What did the people say of John, though he did no miracle?

“All things that John spake of this man were true.”

JOHN—Chap. xi. 1—57.

What is related in the eleventh chapter of John?

The Raising of Lazarus from the Grave.

1. What is said about a certain man?

He was sick.

What was his name?

Lazarus.

Where did he live?

In Bethany.

Where was Bethany?

Fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem.

How much are fifteen furlongs?

About two miles.

Point out Bethany on the map.

With whom did Lazarus live?

With his sisters.

What were the names of his sisters?

Martha and Mary.

2. There are several Marys mentioned in the Bible: which one was sister to Martha?

She who "anointed the Lord with ointment, and wiped his feet with her hair," a few days before his death.

3. When Lazarus was sick, what message did his sisters send to Jesus?

"Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest, is sick."

5. Whom did Jesus love?

"Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus."

4. When he heard that Lazarus was sick, what did he say?

"This sickness is not unto death, but for the glory of God."

That who might be glorified thereby?

"The Son of God."

6. Did he go immediately to Bethany?

No, "he *abode* two days still in the same place."

7. What did he then say to his disciples?

"Let us go into Judea again."

8. What did his disciples say

“Master, the Jews of late sought to stone thee; and goest thou thither again?”

Why had the Jews sought to stone him?

Because he said, “I and my Father are one.”

What did they call his saying so?

Blasphemy.

What is blasphemy?

Speaking against God.

Was it blasphemy to make himself equal with God?

No, for he was both God and man; “God with us.”

11. What did he then say of Lazarus?

“Our friend Lazarus sleepeth.”

For what would he go to him?

“That I may awake him out of sleep.”

12. What did his disciples say?

“Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well.”

13. Did they understand our Lord?

No, “they thought that he had spoken of taking of rest in sleep.”

Was it natural sleep he meant?

No, “he spake of his death.”

Of whose death?

Of the death of Lazarus.

14. What did our Saviour then tell them plainly?

“Lazarus is dead.”

How did he know that Lazarus was dead, when he was so far from Bethany?

He knew it because he was God, and knew all things.

15. For whose sake was he glad he was not there?

For the sake of his disciples.

Why so?

That the disciples might believe.

Believe what?

That he was the Son of God.

What would make them believe that?

Seeing him raise Lazarus from the grave.

What did he then propose?

“Let us go unto him.”

To whom would they go?

To Lazarus.

16. What did Thomas propose to the other disciples?

“Let us also go, that we may die with him.”

With whom would he die?

With the Lord Jesus.

Why did he think Jesus would die then?

Because the Jews threatned to stone him.

17. When they came to Bethany, how long had Lazarus been buried?

“He had lain in the grave four days.”

18. As Bethany was fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem, how many miles apart were those places?

Two miles.

19. Who came to Martha and Mary?

“Many of the Jews.”

For what did they go to them?

“To comfort them concerning their brother.”

20. What did Martha do when she heard that Jesus was coming?

She “went and met him.”

Did Mary go with her?

No, “Mary sat still in the house.”

21. When Martha met Jesus, what did she say?

“Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died.”

What did she mean?

That he would have cured her brother's sickness.

22. What did she say she knew, even now?

"Whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee."

23. What did he say to her?

"Thy brother shall rise again."

24. What did Martha answer?

"I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day."

25. What did Jesus say to her?

"I am the resurrection, and the life."

What did he say of him who believeth on him?

"Though he were dead, yet shall he live."

26. And who did he say should never die?

"Whosoever liveth and believeth in me."

Did he mean they should live here forever?

No, but live with him forever in heaven.

What question did the Lord ask Martha, when he told her,

"whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die"?

"Believest thou this?"

27. What did she answer?

"Yea, Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world."

28. When she had so spoken, what did she do?

"She went her way, and called Mary her sister."

Did the Jews who were with Mary, hear her?

No, she called Mary "secretly."

What did she say to Mary?

"The Master is come, and calleth for thee."

29. As soon as Mary heard that, what did she do?

"She arose quickly, and came unto him."

Unto whom did she come?

Unto the Master, the Lord Jesus.

30. Was he in the town of Bethany?

"Jesus was not yet come unto the town."

Where was he?

In that place where Martha met him.

31. When the Jews, who were in the house to comfort her, saw her rise up *hastily*, and go out, what did they do?

They "followed her."

What did they say?

"She goeth unto the grave, to weep there."

32. Where did Mary go?

"Where Jesus was."

What did she do when she saw him?

"She fell down at his feet."

What did she say?

"Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died."

Who had just said the same words to him?

Martha.

No doubt Martha and Mary often wished for their divine Master, before their brother died, believing he could save him from death; but it does not appear that they expected him now to restore their brother to them.

33. Who wept besides Mary?

"The Jews which came with her."

When Jesus saw their *affliction*, how was he *affected*?

"He groaned in the spirit, and was troubled."

34. What did he say?

"Where have ye laid him?"

What did they answer?

"Lord, come and see."

35. How did they *perceive* that he felt for them?

"Jesus wept."

36. What did the Jews say when they saw him weep?

"Behold how he loved him."

37. What did some of them think he could have done?

"Caused that even this man should not have died."

For what did they say Jesus had done ?

“ Opened the eyes of the blind.”

38. Where did Jesus then go ?

“ To the grave.”

What kind of a grave was Lazarus in ?

“ A cave.”

What kind of a cave was used to bury in ?

A small room dug into a rock.

How was the opening to the cave closed ?

“ A stone lay upon it.”

39. What did Jesus say to them ?

“ Take ye away the stone.”

Why did Martha object to taking away the stone ?

Because he had “ been dead four days.”

The weather was so hot in Judea, that a body kept four days after death, would smell badly.

40. What did Jesus say to her ?

“ Said I not unto thee, that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God ?”

41. What did she then let them do ?

“ They took away the stone.”

What did Jesus then do ?

He “ lifted up his eyes.”

To whom did he raise his eyes ?

To God.

What did he say ?

“ Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me.”

42. Knowing that God heard him always, why did he say this ?

“ Because of the people which stood by.”

What did he desire the people to know and believe ?

That he came from God.

43. What did he then cry with a loud voice ?

“ Lazarus, come forth.”

44. What followed?

“He that was dead came forth.”

How was he bound?

“Hand and foot, with grave clothes.”

Was his face partly covered?

It “was bound about with a napkin.”

What did the Lord tell them to do?

“Loose him, and let him go.”

45. When the Jews who had come with Mary saw the things which Jesus did, what effect had it on them?

Many “believed on him.”

What did they believe?

That Jesus was the Messiah.

46. What did some of the Jews, who did not believe, do?

“They went their ways to the Pharisees.”

And what did they tell the Pharisees?

“What things Jesus had done.”

What had he done?

Raised Lazarus from the grave.

47. When the priests and Pharisees were gathered together, what did they say?

“This man doeth many miracles.”

48. What did they say would follow if they let him alone?

“All men will believe on him.”

51. What did Caiaphas, the high priest, prophesy?

“That Jesus should die for that nation.”

52. And whom should he gather together?

“The children of God that were scattered abroad.”

53. What did they seek to do from that day?

“To put him to death.”

54. As he could no more walk openly among the Jews, where did he go?

To “a city called Ephraim.”

Where was Ephraim?

Near Samaria,

Point out Ephraim on the map.

55. What feast was near at hand?

The Passover.

56. What did some Jews, who went to Jerusalem from the country before the feast, do?

"They sought for Jesus."

What did they say?

"What think ye, that he will not come to the feast?"

57. What command had the priests and Pharisees given?

"That if any man knew where he were, he should show it."

Why did they wish to know where he was?

"That they might take him."

Why did they want to take him?

To put him to death.

LUKE—Chap. xiii. 10—17.

What account is given in this portion of Scripture?

An infirm Woman is healed on the Sabbath.

10. As our Saviour was teaching in one of the synagogues on the Sabbath, who came to him?

"A woman which had a spirit of infirmity."

11. How was the woman infirm, or weak?

"She was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself."

How long had she been so weak?

"Eighteen years."

12. What did Jesus do when he saw her?

"He called her to him."

What did he say to her?

"Woman, thou art loosed from thine *infirmity*."

What did he lay upon her?

"His hands."

What took place immediately?

"She was made straight."

How did she show she was thankful?

"She glorified God."

14. Who was angry?

"The ruler of the synagogue."

Why was he displeased, or angry?

Because "Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day."

What did the ruler say to the people?

"There are six days in which men ought to work."

And what should they do on those days?

In them "come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day."

15. What did the Lord ask if he would not do for his ox or his ass on the Sabbath day?

Loose him "from the stall, and lead him away to watering."

16. What then might be done for this woman, whom Satan had bound?

"Be loosed from this bond on the Sabbath day."

17. When he had said these things, how did his adversaries feel?

"They were ashamed."

What did the people do?

"They rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by him."

LUKE—Chap. xiv. 1—33.

What is the subject of this lesson?

The Parable of the Supper.

1. Into whose house did Jesus enter?

"The house of one of the chief Pharisees."

On what day was it?

"The Sabbath day."

What did the Pharisees do?

"They watched him."

Why did they watch him?

To see if he would heal on the Sabbath.

2. What was the matter with a certain man who was there?
He "had the dropsy."

3. What question did Jesus ask the lawyers and Pharisees?
"Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?"

4. Did they answer him?
No, "they *held their peace*."

Then what did he do for the sick man?
He "healed him, and let him go."

5. What did our Lord ask the Pharisees about an ox or an ass
fallen into a pit?

Will you not "pull him out on the Sabbath day?"

6. Did they answer him?
"They could not answer him."

He then put forth a parable, advising them against seeking high places, but that they should rather take a low situation, until bidden to go higher: for those who seek great things for themselves, shall be brought down, but the humble shall be exalted.

13. Whom did he say they should call when they made a feast?
"The poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind."

14. When should they receive a recompense or reward for feeding the poor and afflicted?

"At the resurrection of the just."

Who will reward such?

The Lord.

15. What did one who sat at the table with Jesus, say, when he heard these things?

"Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God."

16. What parable did Jesus relate to him?

The parable of the supper.

What did a certain man make?

"A great supper."

Did he invite many people to his supper?

Yes, he "bade many."

17. At supper time what did he send his servant to say to those who were bidden or invited?

“Come; for all things are now ready.”

18. What did those who were invited do?

“They began to make excuse.”

What did the first say?

“I pray thee have me excused.”

What reason did he offer for not coming?

“I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it.”

19. Why did another pray to be excused?

“I have bought five *yoke of oxen*, and I go to prove them.”

20. What did another say?

“I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.”

21. What did the servant do?

He “came and showed his lord these things.”

What effect had these excuses on the master of the house?

He was angry.

Whom did he order the servant to bring in from the streets and lanes of the city?

“The poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind.”

22. When the servant had obeyed, what did he say?

“Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded.”

Were there enough people collected?

No, he said “there is yet room.”

23. What did the master then tell the servant?

“Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in.”

Why did he want so many?

That his house might be filled.

24. What did he say of those who excused themselves?

“None of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper.”

To whom was the gospel first offered ?

To the Jews.

Who were received as from the highways and hedges ?

The Gentiles.

Many people refuse to come unto their God when an invitation is heard in their hearts, but after their life here is ended, they will be glad to be admitted into his kingdom ; but he has declared he will say to such, "Depart from me, I know you not."

26. What is meant by hating father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters ?

That we should love God more than them.

27. What did he tell the multitude was necessary to become his disciple ?

To "bear his cross."

33. What must a man forsake, or give up, to be the disciple of Christ ?

"All that he hath."

What on another occasion did he say of those who love earthly things more than God ?

"What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul."—Matt. xvi. 26.

LUKE—Chap. xv. 1—32.

What is related in the fifteenth chapter of Luke ?

The Parables of the Lost Sheep and the Prodigal Son.

1. Who drew near to hear Jesus ?

"The publicans and sinners."

2. What did the Pharisees and Scribes murmur and say ?

"This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them."

3. What parable did he speak to them ?

The parable of the lost sheep.

4. If a man have a hundred sheep, and lose one of them, what will he do ?

"Leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness."

And where will he go ?

He will "go after that which is lost until he find it."

5. When he has found it what will he do?

“He layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing.”

6. What does he say to his friends and neighbors?

“Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost.”

7. Over what did he say there would be joy in heaven?

“Over one sinner that repenteth.”

More than over what?

“Ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance.”

8. What parable did he then speak to them?

Of a “woman having ten pieces of silver.”

What does she do if she lose one piece?

“Light a candle and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it.”

9. When it is found, what does she say to her friends and her neighbors?

“Rejoice with me, for I have found the piece which I had lost.”

10. What did Jesus compare to this woman’s finding what was lost?

The “joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.”

11. What other parable did he speak to the people?

The parable of the prodigal son.

What did he say?

“A certain man had two sons.”

12. What did the younger say to his father?

“Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me.”

What does that mean?

All that his father meant ever to give him.

What did the father do?

“He divided unto them his living.”

Whom did he divide his property between?

His two sons.

13. What did the youngest son do with his part?

He "gathered all together."

And then where did he go?

"Into a far country."

What does a "far country" mean?

Far away from his home.

What did he do there?

He "wasted his substance with riotous living."

What does that mean?

He spent his money wickedly.

14. When he had spent all, what came in the land where he lived?

"A mighty famine."

What is a famine?

A scarcity of food.

Did this son get enough food to eat?

No, "he began to be in want."

15. Then what did he do?

"He joined [or hired] himself to a citizen of that country."

Where did his master send him?

"Into his fields to feed swine."

What are swine?

Hogs.

16. He must have been very hungry, for what did he desire to eat?

"The husks that the swine did eat."

Of what may this man's state remind us?

"O, wanton waste makes woful want,
And I may live to say,
O! how I wish I had the bread
Which once I threw away."

17. Of whose plenty did he then think?
Of the hired servants in his father's house.

What did he say of them?

They "have bread enough and to spare."

And how different was it with him?

"I perish with hunger."

18. What did he *resolve* to do?

"I will arise and go to my father."

And what did he think he would say to his father?

"Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee."

19. What other acknowledgment would he make?

"And am no more worthy to be called thy son."

What would he desire his father to make him like?

"Make me as one of thy hired servants."

20. Having made these good resolutions, what did he do?

"He arose and came to his father."

Did his father see him coming?

Yes, "when he was yet a great way off."

Did his father feel angry to see him come home poor and hungry, after wasting his money?

No, "he had *compassion* on him."

How did he show that he loved his son?

"He ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him."

21. What did the son say?

"Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight."

And what was he no more worthy to be called?

His son.

22. What did the father say to the servants?

"Bring forth the best robe and put it on him."

What else?

"Put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet."

23. What were they told to kill?

"The fatted calf."

What did the father say they would do?

“Eat, and be merry.”

24. Why did he rejoice so much?

“My son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found.”

Did he mean that his son was really dead?

No, but he was lost to him.

25. Where was the eldest son while his father was rejoicing over his lost son?

He “was in the field.”

As he came near to the house, what did he hear?

“Music and dancing.”

Whom did he call?

“One of the servants.”

What did he ask the servant?

“What these things meant.”

What did the servant tell him?

“Thy brother is come.”

Did he tell what his father had done because his son was safe and sound?

“Thy father hath killed the fatted calf.”

28. Was the eldest son glad to have them rejoice at his brother's return?

“He was angry, and would not go in.”

What did his father do?

He came “and entreated him.”

29. What did the son say his father had never done, though he had served him many years?

“Thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends.”

30. Now as soon as the lost son had come, what had his father done?

“Thou hast killed for him the fatted calf.”

31. What did the father answer?

“Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.”

32. Why was it now right to make merry and be glad?

"This thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

How did this parable *reprove* the Pharisees?

Because they murmured.

About what did they murmur, or complain?

Because Christ received sinners who came to him.

How does our heavenly Father receive sinners who repent and ask forgiveness?

"Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him."—Ps. ciii. 13.

LUKE—Chap. xviii. 15—30.

What account is the subject of the lesson to-day?

Christ blessed Little Children, and the Rich Young Man.

15. Who were brought to the Lord Jesus?

"Infants."

What are infants?

Little children.

For what were they brought to him?

"That he should put his hands on them, and pray."—Matt. xix. 13.

Probably the infants were brought by their mothers, who, as they believed that Jesus was the Lord, were desirous that he would bless their children.

How did the disciples treat those who brought the children?

"They *rebuked* them."

16. Did Jesus find fault with them, for bringing the children? No, "he called them unto him."

And what did he say to the disciples?

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

What does that mean?

Let them come—do not prevent them.

To whom did he say this?

To his disciples.

Why did his disciples try to keep away the children?

Perhaps they thought the children would *disturb* him.

Did they trouble him?

No, he liked to have them come to him.

When should my scholars come to him?

To come while we are young and gay,
While life and joy and love run high;
To come in sorrow's gloomiest day,
To come when death is nigh.
Lord, in that day our guardian be,
And suffer us to come to thee.

What did he say about those who come to him?

"Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out."—

John vi. 37.

What did he say of little children?

"Of such is the kingdom of God."

In heaven all are made innocent as little infants, without sin,
having their sins washed out by the mercy of God through
Jesus Christ.

17. What did he say of those who do not receive the kingdom
of heaven as a little child?

They "shall in no wise enter therein."

Where shall they not enter?

Into heaven.

What does St. Mark tell us he then did with the children?

"He took them up in his arms."—Mark x. 16.

What then did he do?

He "blessed them."

Whom did our Saviour take up in his arms?

The little children.

18. What did a certain ruler call him?

"Good Master."

19. What did Jesus tell him?

“Why callest thou me good? None is good save one, that is God.”

Our Redeemer did not object to receive any title that belonged to God, but this man called him “Good,” not because he believed he was divine, but probably “merely as a foolish habit of compliment and flattery, and seeking pompous titles; for which he was reproved.”—*Barnes' Notes*.

18. What did the ruler inquire of Jesus?

“What shall I do to inherit eternal life?”

20. What did the Lord say?

“Thou knowest the commandments.”

What commandments did he mean?

Let the class repeat them together.

1. Thou shalt have no God but me:

2. Before no idol bend the knee;

3. Take not the name of God in vain;

4. Dare not the Sabbath day profane;

5. Give both thy parents honor due;

6. Take heed that thou no murder do;

7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean;

8. Steal not though thou be poor or mean;

9. Make not a wilful lie, nor love it;

10. What is thy neighbor's do not covet.

1. What does “Thou shalt have no God but me,” mean?

We should love and fear him only.

2. What does “Before no idol bend the knee,” mean?

We should worship God alone.

3. What does “Take not the name of God in vain,” mean?

We must not swear, or speak the name of God lightly.

4. What is the meaning of “Dare not the Sabbath day profane”?

We should not work, or play on that day.

5. What is the meaning of "Give both thy parents honor due"?
We should love and obey our fathers and mothers.

9. What does "Make not a wilful lie, nor love it," mean?
We should not tell a lie, nor let another lie for us.

10. What does "What is thy neighbor's do not covet," mean?
We should not wish for what belongs to another.

21. When Jesus mentioned the commandments to the ruler,
what did he say?

"All these have I kept from my youth up."

22. What did our Saviour say he yet lacked?

"One thing."

What was that?

"Sell all that thou hast, and *distribute* unto the poor."

And what should he have instead of his money?

"*Treasure* in heaven."

After being willing to give up all, what should he do?

Jesus said, "come, follow me."

23. What effect did these words have on the ruler?

"He was very sorrowful."

Why was he sorrowful?

Because "he was very rich."

24. Who will find it hard to enter the kingdom of God?

"They that have riches."

How does St. Mark say, he explained his meaning?

"They that *trust* in riches."—Mark x. 24.

What does "To trust in riches," mean?

To look to riches for happiness.

25. What is easier than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God?

"It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye."

Why is it hard for a rich man to love God?

Because he is tempted to love his riches.

26. What did they that heard it, say?

"Who then can be saved?"

27. What did he answer?

“The things which are *impossible* with men, are *possible* with God.”

What is God able to do?

“With God all things are possible.”—Mark x. 27.

If a rich man strives to serve God, he will not love his riches more than he does his Saviour.

28. What did Peter say?

“We have left all, and followed thee.”

What did Jesus promise those who gave up all for the kingdom of God's sake?

30. “More in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlasting.”

MATTHEW—Chap. xx. 1—19.

What parable is given in this chapter?

The Parable of the Vineyard.

1. What parable did Jesus speak unto them?

The parable of the vineyard.

To whom did he liken the kingdom of heaven?

“To a man that is a *householder*.”

What did the householder do?

“He went out early in the morning.”

For what did he go out?

“To hire laborers into his vineyard.”

What is a vineyard?

A garden full of grape vines.

2. How much did he agree to pay the laborers?

“A penny a day.”

A penny a day seems very little to us, but the penny of some countries is worth much more than our pennies.—The penny spoken of was worth about fifteen cents.

3. Perhaps he could not find enough laborers, for he went out again the third hour; can you tell what time the third hour was?

About nine o'clock in the morning.

Whom did he see at the third hour?

He "saw others standing idle in the market place."

4. What did he say to these idle men?

"Go ye also into the vineyard."

What did he promise to give them?

"Whatsoever is right."

When did he go out again and hire more laborers?

"About the sixth and ninth hour."

What time is the sixth and ninth hour?

About twelve and three o'clock.

6. When did he go out again?

"About the eleventh hour."

What time is that?

Nearly five o'clock.

What did he say to the men he found idle at five o'clock?

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?"

7. What did they say?

"Because no man hath hired us."

What did he tell them to do?

"Go ye also into the vineyard."

What did he engage to pay them?

"Whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive."

8. When the evening was come, what did the lord of the vineyard say to his *steward*?

"Call the laborers, and give them their hire."

How should he begin to pay them?

"From the last unto the first."

9. What did those receive who were hired at the eleventh hour?

"Every man a penny."

10. When the first came to be paid, what did they suppose?

"That they should have received more."

What did they receive?

"Every man a penny."

12. What did they say to the good man of the house?
 "These last have *wrought* but one hour."

Of what did they complain?
 "Thou hast made them equal unto us."

What had they done more than the others?
 We "have borne the burden and heat of the day."

13. How did he answer one of them?
 "Friend, I do thee no wrong : didst not thou agree with me for a penny?"

14. What did he tell the laborer to do?
 "Take that thine is, and go thy way."

15. What question did the master ask?
 "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?"

What other question?
 "Is thine eye evil, because I am good?"

17. Where were Jesus and his disciples going?
 To Jerusalem.

18. Of what did he tell his disciples on the way?
 That he should be *betrayed*, and *condemned* to death, by the chief priests and scribes.

19. What else did he foretell?
 That they would crucify him, and he would rise again on the third day.

Did the disciples understand these things?
 "This saying was hid from them."—Luke xviii. 34.

LUKE—Chap. xviii. 35—43.

As they came near to Jericho, who sat by the wayside?
 Two blind men.—Matt. xx. 29.

Matthew says there were two blind men, who received their sight on this occasion, which no doubt was true; but Mark and Luke only mention one of them, whose name was Bartimeus.

Why was blind Bartimeus sitting by the *wayside*?
He was begging.

36. What did he ask as he heard the people pass by him?
“He asked what it meant.”

37. What did they tell him?
“That Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.”

38. What did the blind man cry?
“Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on me.”

39. What did those who went before answer him?
“They rebuked him, that he should hold his peace.”

What did that mean?
That he should be silent.

What did he do?
“He cried so much the more, Thou son of David, have mercy on me.”

40. What did Jesus *command*?
That he “be brought unto him.”

What then did the people say to the blind man?
“Be of *good comfort*, rise: he calleth thee.”—Mark
x. 49.

What did Bartimeus do?
He “rose, and came to Jesus.”

41. What did he ask the blind man?
“What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee?”

What did Bartimeus answer?
“Lord, that I may receive my sight.”

42. What did Jesus say to him?
“Receive thy sight; thy *faith* hath saved thee.”

43. What miracle immediately took place?
“He received his sight.”

What did he do as he followed Jesus?
Glorified God.

When the people saw it, what effect did it have on them?
They “gave praise unto God.”

LUKE—Chap. xix. 1—28.

Who is mentioned in this lesson?

Zaccheus.

1. How did Jesus proceed on his way to Jerusalem?

“He entered and passed through Jericho.”

2. Who sought to see Jesus?

Zaccheus.

Who was he?

“He was chief among the publicans.”

3. Why did the crowd render it difficult for him to see Jesus?

“Because he was little of *stature*.”

4. Zaccheus was a short man, and as he could not get near to Jesus, nor look over the heads of the men, he was obliged to find some other way to see him; what did he do?

“He ran before, and climbed up into a tree.”

What kind of a tree did he climb?

“A sycamore tree.”

Our buttonwood tree is sometimes called sycamore, but is not like the sycamore tree of Palestine, which resembles the mulberry; it is a large tree, and bears a fruit somewhat like a fig.

5. When Jesus came to the tree did he see Zaccheus?

“He looked up and saw him.”

What did he say?

“Zaccheus, make haste and come down.”

What did the Lord intend to do?

“To-day I must abide at thy house.”

6. Did Zaccheus come down?

“He made haste and came down.”

Was he glad to have Jesus at his house?

“He received him joyfully.”

7. How did those who saw it, feel?

“They murmured.”

What did they say?

“He was gone to be a guest with a man that is a sinner.”

After promising to give half of his goods to the poor, and to restore property unjustly obtained, what did Jesus, who saw into his heart, say to him?

"This day is salvation come to this house."

Was Zaccheus a Jew?

Yes, he was "a son of Abraham," that is, a Jew.

10. For what had Jesus come?

"To seek and to save that which was lost."

11. Where were they at this time?

"Nigh to Jerusalem."

What parable did he then speak?

The parable of the ten pounds.

28. When he had spoken the parable, where did he go?

Towards Jerusalem.

JOHN—Chap. xii. 1—12.

1. When did Jesus come to Bethany?

"Six days before the passover."

How often does the passover come?

Once a year.

On what day of the week did it occur at the time alluded to?

On the sixth day of the week.

Then on what day did six days before the passover come?

On the first day of the week.

Was that the Sabbath of the Jews?

No, the seventh day is the Jews' Sabbath.

Who lived at Bethany?

Lazarus.

What miraculous event had before this time occurred to Lazarus?

Our Lord raised him from the dead.

Who came to Bethany to see Jesus?

Many Jews.

Where may we suppose they came from?

From Jerusalem.

We are told that Bethany was fifteen furlongs from Jerusalem;
how far is that?

About two miles.

9. Who, besides Jesus, did the Jews go to Bethany to see?
Lazarus.

Why did they wish to see Lazarus?

Because he had been raised from the dead.

10. About what did the chief priests consult?

To put Lazarus to death.

11. For "by reason of him" what did many Jews do?
They "believed on Jesus."

12. When did Jesus leave Bethany to go to Jerusalem?

The next day.

What day was that?

The second day of the week.

LUKE—Chap. xix. 29—44.

Of what does the nineteenth chapter of Luke treat?

Of our Lord's public Entry into Jerusalem, five Days
before his Crucifixion.

20. To what mountain did our Lord and his disciples come after
leaving Bethany?

"The Mount of Olives."

Why was it called the Mount of Olives?

Because many olive trees grew there.

How far is the Mount of Olives from Jerusalem?

A Sabbath day's journey.

What is a Sabbath day's journey?

About a mile.

What two villages are near the mountain?

"Bethphage and Bethany."

30. What did he say to his disciples when on the Mount of
Olives?

"Go ye into the village over against you."

What would they find on entering the village?

"A colt tied."

It was a colt "whereon never man sat," that is, no one had ever rode on him.

What were they told to do with him?

"Loose him and bring him hither."

31. If any man asked why they loosed him, what were they to say?

"The Lord hath need of him."

When they came to the village, where did they find the colt tied?

"By the door in a place where two ways met."—Mark xi. 4.

What kind of a colt was it?

"An ass's colt."—John xii. 15.

33. As they were loosing, that is, untying the colt, what did the owner say?

"Why loose ye the colt?"

34. What did the disciples answer?

"The Lord hath need of him."

35. What did they put on the colt when they brought him to Jesus?

"Their garments, and they sat Jesus thereon."

There were but few horses in Palestine, and they were mostly used in war. (See Job xxxix. 21—25.) Kings and princes usually rode on the ass or mule in times of peace. Thus it was particularly appropriate that the Prince of Peace should enter Jerusalem riding upon the colt of an ass.

It was customary among the Jews to do honor to kings by spreading their clothes in the way.—2 Kings ix. 13.

36. The disciples having spread their garments on the colt, what did the people do?

"They spread their clothes in the way."

What else did they strew in the way?

"Branches off the trees."—Mark xi. 8.

From what kind of trees did they cut the branches?

The palm tree.—John xii. 13.

The palm tree is emblematic of joy and victory. It has a long, straight body, without branches, and at the summit, or top, are forty or eighty twigs, or leaf stalks; the leaves of the lower row are of very great length, and bend towards the earth. They are somewhat like fern leaves, but are six to eight feet in length, and were often carried about as a symbol, or sign of victory. The date is the fruit of the palm. The tree lives more than two hundred years.

Do you know why they strewed their clothes and the leaf branches of the palm tree before Jesus?

It was to do honor to him.

Do you think it likely that they threw their coats before him; would not the colt stumble over such things?

Yes, he would get his feet into them.

The Jews wore two garments; one fitted close to them, like a shirt, the other was a long piece of cloth resembling a shawl, which, when laid on the ground, would be like a carpet; it was this garment which they spread for the colt to walk upon.

37. When they began to descend, or go down the mount, what did the people do?

“They began to rejoice, and praise God with a loud voice.”

For what did they praise God?

“For all the mighty works that they had seen.”

Who prophesied of these things?

Zechariah, the prophet.

What did he write?

“Fear not, daughter of Sion; behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass’s colt.”—John xii. 15.

Read Zechariah ix. 9, 10.

What city was called Sion, or Zion?

Jerusalem.

What is meant by “daughter of Sion”?

All the men, women, and children of Jerusalem.

What were the people told?

Not to fear.

The words of Zechariah mean more than not to fear; what were the people to do?

“Rejoice greatly.”

Why should they rejoice?

Their king was coming.

The tenth verse also contains an important prophecy? To whom should the King of Zion speak peace, that is, make peace between them and God?

To the heathen.

Who is this King of Zion who would bring the heathen to worship God instead of idols?

Jesus Christ.

What does Zechariah say of his dominion, or kingdom?

It “shall be from sea even to sea, and from the river even to the ends of the earth.”

How large will Christ's kingdom become?

The whole world.

What is meant by the whole world?

That all the people in the world would worship him.

Has that part of the prophecy been fulfilled?

Not yet, but it will be.

When did the disciples remember this prophecy?

“When Jesus was glorified.”—John xii. 16.

What did they then remember?

“That these things were written of him, and that they had done these things unto him.”

What is meant by “when Jesus was glorified”?

When he ascended into heaven.

38. We have heard that the whole multitude of people that were with Jesus, praised God; what did they say?

“Blessed be the King that cometh in the name of the Lord: peace in heaven, and glory in the highest.”

Several of the writers mention another word used by the people; what is it?

Hosanna.

What is the meaning of hosanna?
Save, we beseech thee.

Who did they want to save them?
Jesus.

What did the Pharisees, who saw these things, say among themselves?

“Behold, the world is gone after him.”—John xii. 19.

39. What did they say to Jesus?
“Master, *rebuke* thy disciples.”

40. He answered, “if these should hold their peace the stones would immediately cry out,” probably meaning that if the disciples did not speak, the stones would *miraculously* be made to celebrate his triumph.

41. When he came near to Jerusalem, how did he show his love and compassion for it?
He “wept over it.”

43. What did he foretell?
The destruction of that city.

43. What did he say their enemies would do?
“Cast a trench about thee.”

What is a trench?
A large ditch.

When the trench was dug, and the enemies of Jerusalem around the city, would any of the people be able to get away?
No, they would be kept in.

44. What at last would be done to the city?
It would be laid “even with the ground.”

What does that mean?
The houses would all be pulled down

All the houses should be so destroyed that not one stone should remain on another.

Where would the children, meaning the people of Jerusalem, be when the city should be destroyed?
Within the city.

Our Lord knew that the houses would all be pulled down and the people killed, and he wept, for he pitied them, because they knew not the time of their visitation—that is, they were so wicked that they would not believe that God was visiting them when Christ came, but refused to receive him as their Lord and king. It was a just punishment for their wickedness. Though very many Jews lost their lives when the Romans took the city, and did all the things which Jesus foretold, yet not one who was a Christian was killed; their divine Master told them that when certain signs appeared, they must fly from Jerusalem; and they did so, and were saved.

By whom was Jerusalem destroyed?

By the Romans.

How many years after it was foretold?

About thirty years.

MATTHEW—Chap. xxi. 10—45.

On what subjects does the twenty-first chapter of Matthew treat?

The Barren Fig Tree; Cleansing the Temple; and Parable of the Two Sons.

10. When the people of Jerusalem saw Jesus enter the city riding on a colt, what did they say?

“Who is this?”

11. What did the multitude who came with him, say?

“This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.”

14. Who came to the temple to be healed?

“The blind and the lame.”

Did he heal them?

Yes.

15. What displeased the chief priests and scribes?

“The wonderful things that he did.”

What did even the children cry in the temple?

“Hosanna to the son of David.”

Calling Jesus the son of David was the same as calling him Christ the Saviour. The promised Messiah was so called by the Jews, but they would not own Jesus by that name.

16. What did the priests ask Jesus?

“Hearest thou what these say?”

They asked him that question to induce him to say he was not the promised son of David. Before this time he had avoided public homage, but now he allowed himself to be greeted as a king, for it was as king of the Jews that he came to suffer death. The people no doubt expected him to be their earthly king, and thus when they afterwards found themselves disappointed, they cried out to crucify him.

How did he answer the priests when they asked him if he heard the children praise him? What did he ask them if they had never read?

“Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise.”

What does that quotation mean?

That perfect praise might proceed from children.

17. When he left the temple at evening, where did he go to lodge?

To Bethany.

Did he go to the temple again?

Yes, “he taught daily in the temple.”—Mark xi. 47.

What does “taught daily,” mean?

He taught every day.

Every day until he was taken prisoner. Can any one tell me on what day he entered Jerusalem?

On the second day of the week.

On what day was he put to death?

On the sixth day of the week.

You will see that he taught the people daily, in the temple from Second day to Sixth day—how many days was he in the city?

Five days.

He was every day in Jerusalem, but every evening he went to Bethany, or to the Mount of Olives, to lodge.

18. As he was returning to the city the next morning, what did he need?

Food, for he was hungry.

19. What did he see on the way?

A fig tree.

Did he find figs on it?

No, nothing but leaves.

It is not likely that it had borne any figs that year, for they were never gathered before the passover.

What did he say to the fig tree?

“Let no fruit grow on thee henceforward forever.”

What afterwards took place?

“It withered away.”

12. Where did Jesus go when he came to the Holy City?

“Into the temple of God.”

Whom did he cast out of the temple?

“Them that sold and bought in the temple.”

What did they sell?

“Oxen, and sheep, and doves.”—John ii. 14.

What did he overthrow?

“The tables of the money-changers, and the seats of them that sold doves.”

13. What did he tell them was written?

“My house shall be called the house of prayer.”

But what did he tell them they had made it?

“A den of thieves.”

The cattle and doves were taken there to be sold to the Jews, who gave them to the priests to be offered in *sacrifice* to God. As Judea was governed by the Romans, the money they used was Roman *coin*; but as each Jew was obliged to give half a *shekel* to the *treasury* of the temple, they had to change the money in common use, for Jewish money. Thus it was *convenient* to have the cattle and the money-changers near the temple, but quite *unnecessary* that they should be *within* the walls.

Where did he go that night?

To “the Mount of Olives.”—Luke xxi. 37.

On returning to Jerusalem on the morning of the fourth day of the week, what did they see?

“The fig tree dried up from the roots.”—Mark xi. 20.

20. What did his disciples, or rather Peter, (as Mark tells us,) say to Jesus?

“How soon is the fig tree withered away!”

What did their Lord tell them they might say to a mountain, and it should be done, if they had *faith*?

“Be thou removed,” and “cast into the sea.”

22. What did he say they should receive, if they believed?

“Whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer.”

23. When he was teaching in the temple, who came to him? The chief priests and elders.

What did they ask him?

By what *authority* he did these things.

24. On what condition did he say he would tell them?

If they would tell him one thing.

25. Then what did he ask them about the baptism of John?

“Whence was it, from heaven, or of men?”

What did he mean?

Whether John baptized by the command of God, or of men.

What did they think he would say, if they told him John’s baptism was from heaven?

“Why did ye not then believe him?”

26. Why did they not dare to say it was of man?

Because they feared the people.

For what did all men hold, or believe?

That John was a prophet.

27. Then what did they answer?

“We cannot tell.”

Did he then decline to answer their question?

Yes.

What would he not tell them?

“By what authority I do these things.”

If they had owned that John the Baptist was a prophet, then they would know by what authority he did these things, for John declared that Jesus was the Son of God.

What parable did he speak?
Of a man who had two sons.

What did he say to the first?
"Son, go work to-day in my vineyard."

What did the son answer?
"I will not."

29. What did the son afterwards do?
"He repented."

It is not strange that he repented having disobeyed his father, but how did he show he was sorry?
"He went" to work in the vineyard.

What is a vineyard?
A place full of grape vines.

30. When the father told the second son to go work in the vineyard, what did he reply?
"I go, sir."

Did he obey his father?
No, for "he went not."

How was the second son like the Pharisees?
They say and do not.—xxiii. 3.

31. What question did Jesus ask the Pharisees?
Which son "did the will of his father?"

What did they answer?
"The first."

32. How were the Pharisees different from the first son?
They believed not John, nor repented afterwards.

What other parable did he tell them?
"Of a certain householder."

What did he plant?
A *vineyard*.

What did he do with the vineyard?
He "let it out to *husbandmen*."

And where did he go?

To a far country.

34. For what did he afterwards send his servants to the husbandmen?

"That they might receive the fruits of it."

35. What did the husbandmen do to the servants?

"They beat one, and killed another, and stoned another."

37. After they had treated other servants in the same way, whom did he send last of all?

"He sent his son."

What did he think?

"They will *reverence* my son."

38. When the husbandmen saw the son, what did they say among themselves?

"This is the *heir*, come, let us kill him."

What would they then do?

"And let us seize on his *inheritance*."

39. What did they do?

"They caught him, and cast him out of the vineyard, and *slew* him."

40. What question did our Lord put to those who heard this parable?

"When the Lord of the vineyard cometh, what will he do to those husbandmen?"

41. What did the Pharisees say he would do?

"He will miserably destroy those wicked men."

To what kind of husbandmen would he let out his vineyard?

To those who would give him of the fruits of it.

43. From whom did he say the kingdom of heaven should be taken?

From the Jews.

And to whom should it be given?

"To a nation bringing forth fruits thereof."

What are the fruits of the kingdom, or of the Spirit?

“Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.”—Gal. v. 22.

When the kingdom, or favor, of God was taken from the Jews as a nation, to whom was it given?

To all Christians.

45. What did the chief priests and Pharisees perceive?

That he spake of them.

Though they desired to seize him, why did they not?

“They feared the multitude.”

Why did they fear the people?

“Because they took him for a prophet.”

MATTHEW—Chap. xxii. 2—42.

What is related in this chapter?

The Marriage of the King's Son; giving Tribute to Cæsar; the Lawyer's Question; and the Pharisees' Craftiness.

2. To whom did our Saviour liken the kingdom of heaven

“Unto a certain king who made a marriage for his son.”

What do we generally have at a marriage?

A wedding.

4. Yes, and when a king's son is married, a great feast is made; and for what did this king send out his servants?

“To call them that were bidden to the wedding.”

Most people are glad to go to a wedding; were those who were bidden, or invited, to the marriage of the king's son willing to come?

No, “they would not come.”

5. The king then sent other servants to tell them, “behold, I have prepared my dinner; my oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ready; come unto the marriage;” did they then come?

No, “they made light of it.”

Where did they go, instead of to the marriage?

“One to his farm, another to his merchandise.”

6. What did the others who were invited, do ?

They killed the servants who were sent to them.

7. When the king heard how his servants had been treated, how did he feel ?

“He was wroth,”—angry.

What did his armies do at his command ?

“Destroyed those murderers, and burned up their city.”

8. What did he say of those bidden to the wedding ?

“They were not worthy.”

For what did he bid his servants go to the highway, or public road ?

“To bid to the marriage” as many as they should find.

Did his servants do so ?

“They went and gathered all they could find, both bad and good.”

11. When the king came in, what did he see ?

“A man which had not on a wedding garment.”

12. What did the king say to the man ?

“Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment ?”

Did the man answer the king ?

“He was speechless.”

How could he have obtained a garment if he had wished to have one ?

By applying to the ruler of the feast.

It was customary for kings and princes to make presents of garments to their guests, and to refuse to take them was an expression of the highest contempt. The wedding garments presented were long white robes, very different from those in which the people usually dressed ; and a man who did not present himself to the proper person to obtain one, had no right to be at the feast ; this the man knew and was speechless.

13. When the king saw this man without a wedding garment, what did he say to his servants ?

“Bind him hand and foot, and take him away.”

Where should they cast him?

“Into outer darkness,” where “shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.”

What kind of blessings are represented by this feast?

Spiritual blessings.

With what should we be clothed?

With righteousness.

Why was the man called and yet not chosen?

Because he would not do the will of the Lord.

15. What did the Pharisees consult together about?

“To entangle him in his talk.”

16. How did they try at first?

By *pretending* they thought well of him.

17. Then what question did they ask him?

“Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?”

Cæsar was the Roman emperor who ruled over them, and to whom they were forced to give money every year, which was called tribute-money. If Jesus said it was not lawful, then they would say he was Cæsar’s enemy; if he said it was lawful, then the people would turn against him, for they did not like to pay tribute to a Gentile king. As he knew men’s thoughts, he knew that they asked the question from a wicked motive to tempt him to offend others.

19. What did he say in answer to their question?

“Show me the tribute-money.”

What did they show him?

“They brought unto him a penny.”

20. What did he ask?

“Whose is this image and superscription?”

He meant the head and name stamped on the penny.

Whose did they say?

Cæsar’s.

21. What did he tell them to render or give unto Cæsar?

“The things which are Cæsar’s.”

And what unto God?

“The things that are God’s.”

The wisdom of his answer astonished the Pharisees, and they left him and went away. The Sadducees then came to question him. They did not believe that the soul lived forever, but said that the soul died when the body did; and thinking to puzzle him with difficult questions, said there was a woman who had been married seven times, and asked him whose wife she would be in the resurrection. What did Jesus tell them about the souls after death?

“They neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven.”

31. How did he prove to them that there was a resurrection or future life?

By the words of God.

32. What words were spoken by God?

“I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob.”

If Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were not alive in heaven, would he have said, “I *am* the God”?

No, for “God is not the God of the dead, but of the living.”

33. What effect had his answers on the people?

“They were astonished at his doctrine.”

36. What did a lawyer now ask?

“Master, which is the great commandment in the law?”

37. What did he answer?

“Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.”

39. What did Jesus say was the second?

“Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.”

40. What further did he say?

“On these two commandments hang all the Law and the Prophets.”

41. When the Pharisees were gathered together, what did Jesus ask them?

42. “What think ye of Christ, whose son is he?”

What did they answer?

“The son of David.”

He then showed them from David’s language in Psalm cx., that David called Christ, Lord; and he asked how, if David called him Lord, was he his son? The men could not answer him without condemning themselves, therefore they asked him no more questions.

MARK—Chap. xii. 41—43.

41. As Jesus sat in one of the courts of the temple, where the box was kept in which the Jews put money for the use of the temple, what did he see the people do?

“Cast money into the treasury.”

What did many who were rich do?

They “cast in much” money.

42. While the rich people were throwing in much money, who did our Lord see come in?

“A certain poor widow.”

And what did she do?

“She threw in two mites, which make a farthing.”

The mite was a small brass coin: two mites were not so much as half a cent.

43. When Jesus had called his disciples to him, what did he say of the poor widow?

“This poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury.”

44. Of what had the rich cast into the treasury?

“Of their abundance.”

But what had the poor widow given?

“All that she had, even all her living.”

JOHN—Chap. xii. 20—30.

20. Who were then at Jerusalem?

“Certain Greeks.”

Why were Greeks, who lived at a distance, then at Jerusalem?

They “came up to worship at the feast.”

What feast was kept at that time?

The passover.

We may suppose that these Greeks had heard of Jesus, either in their own country, or since they had been in the Holy City.

What did these men say to Philip?

“Sir, we would see Jesus.”

22. When Philip told Andrew, what did the two disciples do? They told Jesus.

23. What did Jesus say?

“The hour is come that the Son of man should be glorified.”

27. His soul being troubled, what did he pray the Father?

“Father, save me from this hour.”

Under a sense of the exceeding suffering which, as man, he was about to endure, our Lord uttered this petition; but the feeling was *momentary*, for what did he immediately add?

“But for this cause came I unto this hour.”

28. What did he then ask of God?

“Father, glorify thy name.”

What then was heard?

“A voice from heaven.”

What did the voice say?

“I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again.”

29. What did some of those who stood by, say?

“That it thundered.”

What did others say?

“An angel spake to him.”

30. What did Jesus say of it?

“This voice came not because of me, but for your sakes.”

He then spoke to them of the death he should die, and instructed the people.

MARK—Chap. xiii. 1—14, 30—37.

What is the subject of this chapter?

The Last Discourse of our Saviour.

1. The day before his cruel crucifixion, Jesus was again in the temple, and as he was leaving it, what did his disciples say?
 “Master, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here.”

2. What did he answer them?

“There shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.”

Some of these stones were fifty feet long, twenty-four broad, and sixteen feet thick. Josephus, who was a Jew, and not a Christian, gives in his history an account of the destruction of the temple forty years after this prediction. It was so entirely destroyed by the Roman army, that the ground on which it stood was ploughed, which was done in search of buried treasure. A wall supporting the side of the hill on which the temple stood, is all that now remains of that great structure. To this wall the Jews now go to wail and mourn over the destruction of the temple, and their dispersed condition.

3. Where did he then go?

“To the Mount of Olives.”

He went to the Mount of Olives, and sat down, with his disciples around him. They could see the temple, glittering with gold, before them, and apparently strong enough to stand hundreds of years; and yet when their divine Master told them that it would be wholly thrown down, they believed his words; and what did Peter, James, and John, and Andrew privately ask him?

4. “Tell us, when shall these things be?”

What did they want him to tell them?

The sign when the temple would be destroyed.

5. What did Jesus answer?

“Take heed lest any man deceive you.”

How did he say many would be deceived?

“Many shall come in my name, saying, ‘I am Christ.’”

7. And what else would they hear before the temple would be destroyed?

“Wars and rumors of wars.”

8. What else would first come to pass?

“Earthquakes,” and “famines, and troubles.”

9. What would befall the disciples?

They would be beaten, and brought before rulers and kings.

10. And what great thing would be done?

“The gospel must first be published among all nations.”

This was fulfilled; for the gospel of Christ was preached by the apostles throughout all the known world, before the temple was thrown down.

11. What did he tell them about speaking when they should be brought before rulers and kings?

“Take no thought beforehand, what ye shall speak.”

Must they then keep silence?

“Whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye.”

Who would tell them what to say?

“It is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost.”

13. After mentioning many evil things that would befall his disciples, what did he say of him that shall endure to the end?

“The same shall be saved.”

14. When they should see many signs and wonders of which he told them, what did he say?

“Let them that be in Judea, flee to the mountains.”

Were they to flee in great haste?

“Let him that is on the house top, not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything out of his house.”

The roofs of the houses in Jerusalem were flat, and the people spent much time on them, even sometimes sleeping there all night. Some persons think the people could run from one roof to another until they reached the city gates, and thus escape—but a little boy in a Scripture class said, “there was no need of that, for it is not said they must not go down stairs and out of the door; only they must not stop to take anything out of the house.”

His charge may also be explained by the fact, that it was usual

to have stairs on the outside of the building, reaching from the roof to the ground; therefore there would be no necessity to enter the house.

He told them of the woe and affliction which would come upon Jerusalem, greater than had ever been since the creation. We learn from Josephus that all things that he told his disciples really happened many years afterwards.

30. How did he more plainly tell them when this sorrowful time would be?

“This generation shall not pass, till all these things be done.”

What is meant by “this generation”?

The people who were then living.

Did these things take place, and was Jerusalem destroyed during the lives of some of those he addressed?

Yes, in thirty-eight years.

33. How did he caution them?

“Take ye heed, watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is.”

37. How did he again charge them?

“What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch.

Josephus, the Jewish historian, in giving the history of the destruction of Jerusalem, mentions many wonderful things which took place at that time, for which he could not account: but the Christians knew they were the signs spoken of by the Messiah, and they so entirely departed from the city, that at the time it was taken by the Romans and destroyed, not one Christian was within the walls.

The discourse of our Saviour is continued in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters of Matthew, giving the parable of the ten virgins and the five talents.

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvi. 2—5.

2. On the morning of the fifth day of the week, what did Jesus say to his disciples?

“Ye know that after two days is the feast of the pass-over, and the Son of man is *betrayed* to be crucified.”

Did he know that he was so soon to be sacrificed for all men? He did.

3. Where did the chief priests, scribes, and elders assemble?
In the palace of Caiaphas, the high priest.
4. About what did they consult?
“That they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill him.”
5. But what did they say?
“Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar among the people.”

JOHN—Chap. xii. 2—9.

At whose house did Jesus sit at meat?
At “the house of Simon, the leper.”—Mark xiv. 3.

2. As it was a supper, what time in the day was it?
Probably in the evening.

Who served at the table?
“Martha.”

Who sat at the table with him?
“Lazarus.”

Who was Mary?
The sister of Martha and Lazarus.

3. What did Mary bring?
“A pound of ointment of spikenard.”

What is spikenard?
An *aromatic* plant.

Was the ointment of spikenard valuable?
It was “very costly.”

What did Mary do with it?
She “anointed the feet of Jesus.”

What then did she do?
“Wiped his feet with her hair.”

Was the ointment very *fragrant*?
“The house was filled with the odor.”

What is odor?
A sweet smell.

5. What did Judas Iscariot say?

"Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?"

6. Did he care for the poor?
No, but "he was a thief."

And what did he carry?
"The bag" of money.

7. What did Jesus say?
"Let her alone, against the day of my burying hath she kept this."

Whom had they always with them?
"The poor."

But what did he say about himself?
"Me ye have not always."

Where shall the anointing of the feet of Jesus by Mary be spoken of?

"Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world."—Matt. xxvi. 13.

LUKE—Chap. xxii. 3—6.

3. What entered into Judas Iscariot after he objected to Mary's anointing her Lord?

Satan entered into him.

4. What did Judas do?

"He went his way and *communed* with the chief priests."

What did he consult with them about?

How he might betray his master to them.

5. What did they offer to give him?

Money.

What did he say to them?

"What will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you?"—Matt. xxvi. 15.

What did they promise him?

"Thirty pieces of silver."

How did Zechariah prophesy of this?

"They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver."—
Zech. xi. 12.

What did Judas seek to do from that time?

"He sought opportunity to betray him."—Matt. xxvi.
16.

LUKE—Chap. xxii. 7—12.

7. It being the fifth day of the week, what must be done?

"The passover must be killed."

What was meant by the "passover must be killed"?

The lamb that was eaten at the supper of the passover.

8. What did Jesus say to Peter and John?

"Go, and prepare us the passover that we may eat."

9. What did they ask?

"Where wilt thou that we prepare?"

10. Who did he say would meet them as they entered the city?

"A man bearing a pitcher of water."

What should they do?

"Follow him unto the house where he entereth in."

11. What should they say to the good man of the house?

"The master saith unto thee, where is the guest-chamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?"

12. What would the man do?

"He shall show you a large upper room, furnished; there make ready."

13. When they went and found as he had said, what did they do?

"They made ready the passover."

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvi. 20—29.

20. Now when the evening was come, and the passover prepared, what did they do?

Jesus "sat down with the twelve."

What twelve?

The twelve disciples.

At what did they sit down?

At the supper of the passover.

Was it the usual time to eat the passover supper?

It was the evening before the Jews kept the feast.

Jesus and his disciples kept the passover the day before the Jews did, because at the very time the Jews were killing the lamb for the feast, Jesus, the Lamb of God, was being crucified without the gates of Jerusalem.

21. As they did eat, what did our Lord say to his disciples?

“Verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.”

22. What effect had these words?

“They were exceeding sorrowful.”

What did they say to him?

“Lord, is it I?”

Who was leaning on Jesus’ bosom?

“One of his disciples, whom Jesus loved.”—John xiii.

23.

Who was called the disciple whom Jesus loved?

St. John.

What did Simon Peter beckon to him to ask?

“Of whom he spake.”—24.

How did St. John ask his Lord?

“Lord, who is it?”—25.

What was his answer?

“He it is to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it.”—26.

When he had dipped a sop, to whom did he give it?

To Judas Iscariot.

What then occurred to Judas?

“Satan entered into him.”—27.

What did Judas say?

“Master, is it I?”

What did Jesus answer ?

“Thou hast said.”

What further did he say to Judas ?

“That thou doest, do quickly.”—John xiii. 27.

What did some of the disciples think he meant ?

That he should buy something, or give to the poor, as Judas carried the bag of money.—29.

What did Judas do ?

“He went immediately out.”—30.

26. As they were eating, what did Jesus do ?

“He took bread and blessed it.”

What then did he do ?

“He brake it, and gave it to the disciples.”

What did he say ?

“Take, eat ; this is my body.”

27. What did he do next ?

“He took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them.”

What did he say ?

“Drink ye all of it.”

28. What did he tell them it was ?

“This is my blood of the New Testament.”

For what was his blood shed ?

“For the remission of sins.”

29. Until what time did he say he would not drink henceforth of the fruit of the vine ?

“Until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father’s kingdom.”

JOHN—Chap. xiii. 4—37.

What is the subject of this lesson ?

Jesus washes his Disciples’ Feet.

4. When Jesus rose from the supper, what did he do ?

“He took a towel and girded himself.”

5. What did he then do ?

“ He poureth water into a basin, and began to wash his disciples’ feet, and to wipe them with the towel.”

6. What did Peter say ?

“ Lord, dost thou wash my feet ?”

7. What did Jesus answer ?

“ What I do thou knowest not now ; but thou shalt know hereafter.”

8. What did Peter say ?

“ Thou shalt never wash my feet.”

What did Jesus answer ?

“ If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.”

9. What did Simon Peter then say ?

“ Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head.”

10. How was he answered ?

That his feet only need be washed, and he would be clean.

10. What did Jesus say of his disciples ?

“ Ye are clean, but not all.”

11. Why did he say all were not clean ?

“ He knew who should betray him.”

13. After he had washed their feet and was set down again, what did he say they called him ?

“ Master and Lord.”

Why did he say they did well to call him so ?

“ For so I am.”

14. If he, their Lord and Master, washed their feet, what ought they to do ?

“ Ye also ought to wash one another’s feet.”

15. For what had he given them an example ?

“ That ye should do as I have done to you.”

20. After some further counsel, what did he say of him who receiveth whomsoever he sent ?

He “ receiveth me.”

And what of those who received him?

“Receiveth him that sent me.”

To what place did they come?

Unto a place called Gethsemane. (Geth-sem-a-ne.)

What kind of a place was it?

A garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives.

What is the meaning of Gethsemane?

An oil-press.

Probably the olives were pressed, and oil made in this garden or grove of olive trees. What we call “sweet oil” is made from olives. St. Luke says our Saviour was wont to go there; that is, he often went to the garden, we may suppose to rest after being thronged by the multitude, and for prayer. The place now pointed out as the garden of Gethsemane, has eight large olive trees, whose trunks show their great age; no doubt many more were flourishing, and gave shade and privacy, at the time our Saviour was wont to retire to it.

After coming to Gethsemane, what did he say to his disciples?

“Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder.”

Which of the disciples did he take with him?

“Peter, and the two sons of Zebedee.”

Who were the sons of Zebedee?

James and John.

38. What did he say to them?

“My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death.”

What did he wish them to do?

“Tarry ye here, and watch with me.”

39. Did he go far from them?

“He went a little farther.”

How far did he go?

“About a stone’s cast.”—Luke xxii. 41.

That means as far as a stone could be thrown; what did he then do?

“He fell on his face and prayed.”

He prayed that if possible “this cup” might pass away from him; that is, the cup of bitter suffering and death on the

cross. But he said, "not as I will, but as thou wilt." "Not my will, but thine be done." Thus though as man he shrank from suffering, yet his divine nature was in perfect harmony with the Father, and he willingly gave his life for the redemption of mankind. His human nature being exceeding sorrowful; an angel came to him from heaven to strengthen him. So great was his agony that his sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. Luke xxii. 41—44.

40. When he returned to his disciples, how did he find them?
Asleep.

What did he say to Peter?

"What! could ye not watch with me one hour?"

41. What did he charge them?

"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."

How did he account for their not watching with him?

"The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

42. Did he remain with them?

No, "he went away again the second time."

What did he do on leaving them the second time?

He "prayed."

His prayer showed an entire submission and willingness to suffer all that was necessary to fulfill his divine mission.

What was his prayer?

"O, my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done."

43. How did he again find Peter, James, and John

They were "asleep again, for their eyes were heavy."

He left them the third time, and prayed again in the same words; and when he came again to them, what did he say to them?

"Sleep on now, and take your rest."

33. What did he say about his going away?

"Whither I go ye cannot come."

34. What new commandment did he give to them?

"That ye love one another."

35. By what shall all men know his disciples?
That "ye have love one to another."

36. What did Peter ask of his Master?
"Lord, whither goest thou?"

What did Jesus reply?

"Whither I go thou canst not follow me now; but
thou shalt follow me afterwards."

37. What did Peter answer?

"Lord, why cannot I follow thee now?"

What did he say he would do for his Lord?

"I will lay down my life for thy sake."

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvi. 31—56.

What subjects are treated of in this chapter?

The Agony in the Garden, and Jesus betrayed and
made Prisoner.

30. When they had sung a hymn, which was part of the cere-
mony of the passover, where did they go?
"Into the Mount of Olives."

31. What did Jesus tell them they would do?
"All ye shall be offended because of me this night."

What prophecy of Zechariah did he quote?

"I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock
shall be scattered abroad."

33. What did Peter answer him?

"Though all men be offended because of thee, yet will
I never be offended."

34. Offended means here, ashamed to own him as their Lord,
which Peter thought he never would be; but what did his
Master say to him?

"This night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me
thrice."

35. What did Peter positively declare?

"Though I should die with thee, yet will I not deny
thee."

Who else said the same thing?

“All the disciples.”

For what hour is at hand, or what time?

“When the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.”

46. What else did he say?

“Rise, let us be going.”

For who was at hand, or near?

“Behold, he is at hand that doth betray me.”

47. While he yet spake, who came to him?

“Judas, with a great multitude.”

How came they to go there to find Jesus?

“Judas knew the place.”—John xviii. 2.

What did the multitude of people carry?

“Lanterns, and torches, and weapons.”—3.

47. It was night, and therefore they carried lanterns and torches; what kind of weapons had they?

“Swords and staves,” or clubs.

As Jesus went towards them, what did he ask, though he knew all that should come upon him?

“Whom seek ye?”—John xviii. 4.

What did they answer?

“Jesus of Nazareth.”—5.

What did Jesus tell them?

“I am he.”

What happened to them as soon as our Saviour said, “I am he”?

“They went backward, and fell to the ground.”—6.

When he again asked, “Whom seek ye?” and they answered as before, what did he say?

“I have told you that I am he.”—8.

How did he show his tender care for his disciples?

He said, “If therefore ye seek me, let these go their way.”—8.

48. What had Judas given the people?

“A sign,” that they might know which was his Lord.

What was that sign?

“Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.”

What did he tell them to do when he gave the sign?

“Hold him fast.”

49. What did he now do?

“He came to Jesus, and said, Hail, Master, and kissed him.”

50. What language did Jesus address to him, which was calculated to make him think of the awful sin he had committed?

“Friend, wherefore art thou come?”

What did the people do?

“They laid hands on Jesus, and took him.”

51. What did one of the disciples do?

“Drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest.”

What injury did he do him?

“He smote off his ear.”

Which one of the disciples did this?

Peter.—John xviii. 10.

What was the name of the servant?

Malchus.

52. What did Jesus command Peter?

“Put up again thy sword into his place.”

What did he say of all them that take the sword?

They “shall perish with the sword.”

53. What did he say he could pray the Father, and he would give him?

“More than twelve legions of angels.”

What did he do for the servant whose ear Peter had cut off?

“He touched his ear, and healed him.”—Luke xxii. 51.

55. What did Jesus say to the multitude?

“Are ye come out as against a thief, with swords and staves for to take me?”

What did he say he had done, and they had not taken him?
 "I sat daily with you teaching in the temple."

56. But why was all this done?

"That the Scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled."

What did the disciples do, when their divine Master was led away?

"The disciples forsook him and fled."

LUKE—Chap. xxii. 54—61.

54. Where did the multitude of people take Jesus after Judas betrayed him into their hands?

"Into the high priest's house."

Who were assembled there?

"The chief priests, elders, and scribes."

Who was high priest that year?

Caiaphas.—Matt. xxvi. 57.

Who followed his Lord afar off?

Peter.

55. When the servants of the high priest had kindled a fire in the hall, did Peter join them?

Yes, and "sat down among them."

56. Who saw him as he sat by the fire?

"A certain maid."

After looking earnestly at Peter, what did she say?

"This man was also with him."

With whom did she mean Peter was?

With Jesus.

57. Did Peter own his master?

No, "he denied him."

What did he say?

"Woman, I know him not."

58. After a little while, what did another say to Peter?

"Thou art also of them."

Who was meant by "of them"?
Of the disciples of Jesus.

What did Peter answer?
"Man, I am not."

59. About an hour after, what did another confidently say?
"Of a truth, this fellow also was with him."

Why did he feel so sure Peter was a disciple?
"For he is a Galilean."

What did he mean by that?
That Peter was from Galilee.

How did he know Peter was from Galilee?
His "speech agreeth thereto."—Mark xiv. 70.

What does that mean?
The Galileans had a peculiar manner of speaking, by which they could be known.

60. What did Peter say to this man?
"Man, I know not what thou sayest."

Who was the man who was so certain he knew Peter?
It was "his kinsman whose ear Peter cut off."—John xviii. 26.

While Peter was yet speaking, what occurred?
"The cock crew."

61. In what way did our Redeemer remind Peter of the words he had said to him?
"The Lord turned, and looked upon Peter."

What effect had this upon Peter?
He "remembered the words of the Lord."

What words had the Lord said to him?
"Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice."

62. Did Peter repent having denied his Lord?
"He went out, and wept bitterly."

Oh! if upon the secret watch
 We stand not night and day,
 And in temptation's moment dark,
 The soul neglects to pray;
 No wonder that our feet should slip
 From that foundation sure,
 On which alone confidingly,
 Our spirits rest secure.

66. When did the chief priests, elders, and scribes come together again?

"As soon as it was day."

What day was it?

The sixth day of the week.

What was the court, or council, by which Jesus was tried, called?

The Sanhedrim.

Of whom was the Sanhedrim, or the highest court among the Jews, composed?

Of seventy-two priests, scribes, and elders.

Who was the highest judge?

The chief priest.

What did those composing the Sanhedrim seek against Jesus?

"They sought false witness against Jesus."—Matthew xxvi. 59.

For what purpose did they seek false witnesses?

"To put him to death."

Did they find any one to charge him with doing wrong?

"They found none."—60.

What, at last, did two men say, that Jesus had said?

"I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days."—61.

What did the high priest ask Jesus?

"Answerest thou nothing?"—62.

Did our Lord answer him?

"Jesus held his peace."—63.

67. What was then asked him ?

“ Art thou the Christ ? tell us.”

What did he answer ?

“ If I tell you, ye will not believe.”

69. What did he say should be hereafter ?

“ Hereafter shall the Son of man sit on the right hand of the power of God.”

70. What then did they all say ?

“ Art thou then the Son of God ?”

Did he answer this question ?

He said, “ Ye say that I am.”

What did the high priest ask ?

“ Art thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed ?”—Mark xiv. 61.

How did he answer the high priest ?

“ I am.”

62. What did that answer convey ?

I am the Son of the blessed God.

What did the high priest and all the people say ?

“ What need we any farther witnesses ?”—63.

For what did they say they had heard from his own mouth ?

“ Blasphemy.”—64.

What did they call blasphemy ?

His saying he was the Christ, the Son of God.

63. What did the men that held him do ?

“ Mocked him, and smote him.”

64. What else did they do ?

“ They blindfolded him.”

How did they cruelly treat him ?

“ They struck him in the face.”

What did they say when they struck him ?

“ Prophecy, who is it that smote thee.”

LUKE—Chap. xxiii. 1—23.

1. Where did the whole multitude lead Jesus?
“Unto Pilate.”

Who was Pilate?

The Roman Governor of Jerusalem.

2. Of what did they falsely accuse him before the governor?
They said, he forbade “to give tribute to Cæsar.”

Who was Cæsar?

The Emperor of Rome.

What was the tribute they spoke of?

The money they had to pay every year to Cæsar.

What did the people charge him with saying?

“That he himself is Christ, a King.”

3. What did Pilate ask Jesus?

“Art thou the king of the Jews?”

What did Jesus answer?

“Thou sayest it.”

What did that answer mean?

Thou sayest right.

What did he say of his kingdom?

“My kingdom is not of this world.”—John xviii. 36.

What difference did he mention between his kingdom and the kingdoms of this world?

“If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews.”

What do these words of our Saviour plainly show?

That his servants are not to fight.

Did Jesus answer Pilate when he asked him, “Hearest thou not how many things they witness against thee”?

“He answered him to never a word.”—Matt. xxvii. 14.

4. What did Pilate say to the chief priests and the people?

“I find no fault in this man.”

5. How did they receive these words of Pilate?

"They were the more fierce."

What did they say?

"He stirreth up the people."

Where did they say he had been teaching?

"Throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place."

What did they mean by Jewry?

They meant wherever Jews were to be found.

What did they mean by "this place"?

They meant Jerusalem.

6. When Pilate heard of Galilee, what did he ask?

Whether Jesus "were a Galilean."

7. When he knew that Jesus came from Galilee, to whom did he send him?

"To Herod."

Who was Herod?

The Governor of Galilee.

What relation was this Herod to the Herod who was king when Christ was born?

He was his son.

Where was Herod at that time?

He "was at Jerusalem."

8. How did Herod like Pilate's sending Jesus to him?

"He was exceeding glad."

Why had he been a long time desirous of seeing him?

"Because he had heard many things of him."

What did he hope to see?

"Some miracle done by him."

Would Jesus be very likely to perform a miracle to gratify idle curiosity?

No, indeed.

9. What did Herod do?

"He questioned with him in many words."

Whom did he question, or ask questions of?
Jesus.

Did he answer Herod's questions?
"He answered him nothing."

10. What did the chief priests and scribes vehemently do?
They "stood and accused him."

11. What did Herod and his soldiers do?
They "mocked him."

What did they put on him, that they might deride, or make sport of him?

They put "a gorgeous robe" upon him.

Then to whom did they send him?
"To Pilate."

14. When Pilate had called the chief priests and rulers, and the people together again, what did he declare to them?
"I have found no fault in this man."

16. What did he say he would do, though neither he nor Herod found any fault in him?
"I will therefore chastise him, and release him."

What did the governor generally do at the time of the feast of the passover?
He released a prisoner.

Who decided what prisoner should be released, or set free?
The people had their choice.

Who was in prison at that time?
Barabbas.

19. Who was Barabbas?
He was a murderer.

18. When Pilate said he would release Jesus, what did the people cry out?
"Release unto us Barabbas."

20. Was Pilate willing to release, or let Barabbas go?
No, he was "willing to release Jesus."

21. When he wished to let Jesus go, what did they cry?
"Crucify him, crucify him."

22. What did Pilate urge the third time?
"Why, what evil hath he done?"

23. What did they require with loud voices?
"That he might be crucified."

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvii. 19—26.

19. When Pilate was set down on the judgment seat, what message did his wife send him?
"Have thou nothing to do with that just man."

For what had she suffered on his account?
"Many things, this day, in a dream."

24. When Pilate could not prevail on the people to release Jesus, though he asked them what evil he had done, what did Pilate do, to show he did not condemn him willingly?
"He took water and washed his hands before" them.

And what did he say?
"I am innocent of the death of this just person."

25. What did the people answer?
"His blood be on us, and on our children."

26. What did he then do?
He released Barabbas from prison.

When he had scourged Jesus, what did he do?
He delivered him to be crucified.

JOHN—Chap. xix. 2—16.

What is the subject of this lesson?
Jesus is delivered to the Soldiers; Pilate seeks to release Him.

2. What did the soldiers put on the head of our Saviour?
"They platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head."

What kind of a robe did they put on him?
"A purple robe."

Matthew says they spit on him, and smote him with a reed which they put into his hand in imitation of the sceptre of a king; and they bowed before him and mocked him. All this he bore for our sakes, and forgave his enemies.

3. In what words did the soldiers address him?

“Hail, king of the Jews.”

Then what did they do?

“They smote him with their hands.”

Were these soldiers Jews?

No, they were Roman soldiers.

Did they worship the true God?

No, they worshipped images of wood and stone.

4. What did Pilate again say to the people?

“I find no fault in him.”

5. When Jesus came forth wearing the crown of thorns and the purple robe, what did Pilate say?

“Behold the man.”

6. What did the chief priests and the officers cry out?

“Crucify him, crucify him.”

What did Pilate answer them?

“Take ye him, and crucify him; for I find no fault in him.”

7. What did the Jews answer?

“By our law he ought to die.”

Why?

“Because he made himself the Son of God.”

This shows that the Jews understood that he meant he was a divine Being, the Son of God, though they would not believe it.

8. When Pilate heard them say that Jesus made himself the Son of God, how did he feel?

“He was the more afraid.”

9. When he went back into the hall, what did he say to our Lord?

“Whence art thou?”

Did Jesus deign to answer him ?

No, he "gave him no answer."

10. What did Pilate tell Christ he had power to do ?
To crucify him, or to release him.

11. What did our Lord answer ?

"Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except
it were given thee from above."

Therefore who had the greater sin ?

"He that delivered me unto thee."

Who had delivered him unto Pilate ?

Judas.

12. What did Pilate seek to do after this ?

"To release him."

What did the Jews cry out ?

"If thou let this man go, thou art not Cæsar's friend."

Why not ?

"Whosoever maketh himself a king, speaketh against
Cæsar."

13. Where then did Pilate bring Jesus ?

"Into a place that is called The Pavement."

What was the name of the place in the Hebrew language ?

"Gabbatha."

What is the meaning of Gabbatha ?

An *elevated*, or high place.

About what hour was it that Pilate thus brought him forth ?

"The sixth hour."

What hour of our time was the sixth hour ?

About twelve o'clock.

It was probably before twelve o'clock, though not so early as
eleven. John says *about* the sixth hour.

14. What did he say to the Jews ?

"Behold your king."

15. What did they cry ?

"Away with him, away with him ; crucify him."

What did Pilate ask them?

“Shall I crucify your king?”

What did the chief priests answer?

“We have no king but Cæsar.”

16. What did Pilate do?

Delivered our Saviour to be crucified.

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvii. 3—34.

What is the subject of this lesson?

Judas repents and hangs himself; Jesus led away to be crucified.

3. When Judas, who had betrayed his Master, saw that Jesus was condemned, how did he feel?

“He repented.”

What did he do?

He “brought again the thirty pieces of silver.”

To whom did he bring them?

“To the chief priests and elders.”

For what had the chief priests and elders given him thirty pieces of silver?

For leading the soldiers to the garden where they took Jesus.

4. What did Judas say to the priests and elders?

“I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood.”

What did they answer him?

“What is that to us? see thou to that.”

5. What did Judas do with the money?

“He cast down the pieces of silver in the temple.”

What did he then do?

He “went and hanged himself.”

6. What did the priests say of the money?

“It is not lawful for to put them into the treasury.”

Why not?

“Because it is the price of blood.”

7. What did they buy with the money?
"The potter's field."

For what did they use the potter's field?
"To bury strangers in."

8. What was the field always called afterwards?
"The field of blood."

What did the prophet Zechariah declare several hundred years before this?—xi. 32.

The sum of money paid to Judas, and that the potter's field would be bought with it.

Matthew gives the prediction as from Jeremy, or Jeremiah. It was an ancient custom among the Jews to divide the Bible into three parts; the first part, beginning with Genesis, was called the Law; the second, beginning with Psalms, was called the Psalms; the third part, beginning with Jeremiah, was called after his name.

31. Our blessed Saviour, having been condemned by Pilate, and given up to the unbelieving Jews, what did they do?
They took off the purple robe.

After putting on his own raiment, or clothes, what did they do?
They "led him away to crucify him."

What did they place upon him to be carried to the place of crucifixion?

The cross on which he was to die.—John xix. 17.

32. As they came out into the streets whom did they find?
"A man of Cyrene."

What was his name?
Simon.

As Jesus was enfeebled by the scourging and the suffering of spirit he had endured, thereby rendered unable to carry the heavy cross, and the Jews would not themselves bear it, what did they compel Simon, the Cyrenian, to do?

To bear or carry the cross.

Who followed after?

"A great company of people and of women."—Luke xxiii. 27.

How were they affected?

They "bewailed and lamented him."

What did Jesus say to them?

"Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children."—28.

33. To what place did they come?

To Golgotha.

What is the meaning of Golgotha?

"The place of a skull."

What does Luke call this place?

Calvary.

What is the meaning of Calvary?

A skull.

The place is sometimes improperly spoken of as Mount Calvary, but is not so called in the Bible. It is slightly rising ground, but not a mountain, nor even a hill.

34. What did they offer Jesus to drink?

"Vinegar mingled with gall."

The object of the Roman soldiers in giving him this drink, which was probably the sour wine or vinegar which was their common drink, and added to it gall, myrrh, or other bitter substance, was to stupefy the senses, and ease pain. This mixture was kindly offered by the soldiers, but as our Saviour came on earth to endure all things, what did he do?

He tasted, but "would not drink."

JOHN—Chap. xix. 18—27.

What is the subject of the lesson to-day?

The Crucifixion of our Lord.

18. When they came to Calvary, what was done?

They crucified him.

Did they crucify any others with him?

Yes, two others.

How were they placed?

"On either side one, and Jesus in the midst."

Who were the two men who were crucified with Jesus?

"They were thieves."—Matt. xxviii. 38.

What prophecy of Isaiah was then fulfilled?

"He was numbered with the transgressors."—liii. 12.

What are transgressors?

Those who have broken the law.

Was he a transgressor?

No, "he was wounded for our *transgressions*."—Isaiah liii. 5.

19. What did Pilate write and put on the cross?

"A title."

What was the title

"JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE KING OF THE JEWS."

20. Who read this title?

"Many of the Jews."

How came many Jews to be there?

Because it was near to Jerusalem.

In what languages was the writing?

"In Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin."

Who could read it in Hebrew?

The Jews.

Who could read it in Greek?

The people from Greece and other eastern countries.

What language was the Latin?

The Roman language.

21. What did the chief priests of the Jews say to Pilate?

"Write not, THE KING of the Jews."

What did they wish him to write?

That "He said, I am King of the Jews."

22. What did Pilate answer?

"What I have written, I have written."

What did he mean?

That it must be as he had written it.

23. Four soldiers were employed to fasten a man to the cross, and to them belonged his clothes: what did those who crucified Jesus do with his clothing?

They "took his garments, and made four parts."

To whom did they give them?

"To every soldier a part."

What kind of a coat had he?

"It was without seam, woven from the top throughout."

His coat was probably of more value than the other garments, therefore could not be divided with them.

24. What did the soldiers say among themselves?

"Let us not rend it."

What does "rend it" mean?

To tear it.

What did they propose to do with it?

To "cast lots for it, whose it shall be."

Why was this thing done?

"That the Scripture might be fulfilled."

What Scripture was fulfilled?

"They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots."—Ps. xxii. 18.

This prophecy was made by King David, a thousand years before Christ came into the world.

What is raiment?

Clothes.

What is meant by vesture?

His coat.

Were the soldiers Jews?

No, they were Roman soldiers.

Was it probable that they had heard of this prophecy?

No, for they knew not of the true God.

What did they worship?

Images of wood and stone.

25. Who stood by the cross of Jesus?

"His mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene."

26. Who was standing by our Saviour's mother?

"The disciple whom Jesus loved."

Do you remember the name of the disciple whom Jesus loved?
It was John.

When he saw them standing by, what did he say to his mother?

"Woman, behold thy son."

27. What then did he say to John?

He said, "Behold thy mother."

What did he wish that disciple to do for his mother?

He wished him to be like a son to her.

Did John care for her as a son?

Yes, he "took her unto his own home."

LUKE—Chap. xxiii. 39—49.

What is treated of in this lesson?

Christ expires on the Cross.

39. Who were crucified at the same time with our Saviour?

Two malefactors.

What is a malefactor?

A transgressor—one who is guilty of crime.

What crime had these men done?

"They were thieves."—Matt. xxviii. 38.

What did one of these malefactors do?

He railed at Jesus.

What does that mean?

He spoke wickedly of him.

What did he say?

"If thou be Christ, save thyself and us."

40. What did the other malefactor or thief answer him?

"Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?"

What did he mean by saying they were in the same condemnation?

That they were condemned to the same death.

41. What acknowledgment did he make?

"We receive the due reward for our *deeds*."

What did he mean?

That as thieves they deserved punishment.

But what did he say of Christ?

"This man hath done nothing amiss."

42. What did he say to Jesus?

"Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom!"

What does this prayer prove?

That he repented, and believed Jesus was the Lord.

What did our Lord say to him?

"To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

What is Paradise?

Heaven.

44. What time was it now which shows that the crucifixion took place immediately after Pilate condemned Jesus?

"It was about the sixth hour."

Probably he was delivered to the Jews half an hour before, and crucified half an hour after the sixth hour.

What took place at this time?

"There was darkness over all the earth."

To what time did the darkness last?

"Until the ninth hour."

Then how long did the darkness continue?

Three hours.

What, according to our time, were the sixth and ninth hours?

Twelve and three o'clock in the day.

It became dark in the middle of the day, and as the passover was celebrated at the time of the full moon, the darkness could not have been produced by an eclipse of the sun, as the moon, when full, is always opposite to the sun. It was at the time of the passover that this miracle took place.

What are we told was darkened?

"The sun."

What caused the sun to be darkened?

The will of God.

Did anything else take place at this time?

Yes, "the veil of the temple was rent in the midst."

What does that mean?

The veil, or curtain, was torn in two.

Where was this veil, or curtain?

It was to divide the temple into two rooms.

This veil separated the part of the temple called Holy of Holies, which the high priest only entered, from the part where the other priests were allowed to go; but as by the death of Jesus an earthly high priest was no longer necessary, but all men could come to God through Christ, the veil was torn as a sign to the Jews.

After this what did Jesus say?

"I thirst."—John xix. 28.

What did they give him to drink?

"Vinegar."

When he had received the vinegar, what did he say?

"It is finished."—30.

46. What then did he cry with a loud voice?

"Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

What is to commend to his Father?

To give to his care.

What did he commend, or give up?

His spirit, or soul.

And having said this, what did he do?

"He gave up the ghost."

Tell me what is meant by "he gave up the ghost"?

He died.

47. When the centurion, or captain of the soldiers, saw what was done, what did he do?

He glorified God.

And what did he say?

“Certainly this was a righteous man.”

Of whom did he say this?

Of Christ our Saviour.

48. What did the people, who beheld these things, do?

They “smote their breasts.”

Why did they smite, or strike themselves?

To show their sorrow.

49. Where did the women who came from Galilee, stand?

“They stood afar off.”

We are told they stood near the cross at first, but probably after witnessing his agony they went afar off, though they did not leave the place.

JOHN—Chap. xix. 31—42.

What is the subject of this lesson?

The taking down from the Cross, and the Burial of our Saviour.

31. On what day did the crucifixion of our Lord take place?

On the sixth day of the week.

What was that the day before?

The day before the Sabbath.

Was that Sabbath day more than others?

Yes, it was “a high day.”

Why was it a high day?

Because it was also the passover day.

Did the passover always come on the Sabbath?

No, for it always came at the full of the moon.

What did the Jews ask of Pilate?

“That the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath day.”

What bodies?

The bodies of those who had been crucified.

What did they wish to have done?

“That their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.”

Whom did they mean?

Our Saviour and the men who were crucified with him.

Did Pilate consent to their request?

Yes.

32. Then what did the soldiers do?

They "brake the legs of the first, and the other which was crucified with him."

33. But when they came to Jesus what did they see?

"That he was dead already."

Did they do to him as they did to the two thieves?

No, "they brake not his legs."

34. But what did one of the soldiers do?

"With a spear pierced his side."

And what came out?

"Blood and water."

36. What Scripture was then fulfilled?

"A bone of him shall not be broken."—Ps. xxxiv. 20.

37. What is said of him in another Scripture?

"They shall look on him whom they pierced."—Zech. xii. 10.

35. Who is it bears record, that is, tells of these things?

"He that saw it;"—the Apostle John.

Who was present at the crucifixion?

"The disciple whom Jesus loved."

Who wrote this account, or history?

John the beloved disciple.

What does he say he knew?

That "his record is true."

Why does he again say it is true?

"That ye might believe."

38. Who besought, or asked Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus?

"Joseph of Arimathea."

Was he openly a disciple of Jesus?

No, but he was "secretly."

Why did he keep it secret?

"For fear of the Jews."

Did Pilate grant his request?

Yes, "he gave him leave."

What then did Joseph of Arimathea do?

He came "and took the body of Jesus."

39. Who came with him?

"Nicodemus."

What have we heard about Nicodemus before?

He once came to Jesus by night.

Was he a Jew?

Yes, a Pharisee and a ruler.

What did Nicodemus bring to Calvary when he and Joseph went to take the body of Jesus?

He "brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes."

How much did he bring?

"About a hundred pounds weight."

40. What did they do with the body of Jesus?

"They wound it in linen clothes with the spices."

41. What was there at the place where he was crucified?

"A garden."

What was in the garden?

"A new sepulchre."

What is a sepulchre?

A place to lay the dead in.

Had this sepulchre been used to lay the dead in?

In it "was never man yet laid."

Whose sepulchre was it?

Joseph's.—Matt. xxvii. 60.

How was it made?

It was "hewn out in the rock."

42. When they had wrapped the body of our Lord in linen clothes, what did they do?

They laid him in the new sepulchre.

What was placed against the opening, or door?
A large stone.

Was the sepulchre near the place of crucifixion?
It was "nigh at hand."

The Jews buried their dead in sepulchres, or vaults dug out in a rock or the side of a hill, having one small door, and no other opening. Sometimes they were large enough to hold a whole family; and rich men, like Joseph, had them prepared before they had any occasion to use them.

Who saw where he was laid?
"The women who came from Galilee."—Luke xxiii. 55.

What did the women do?
They went "and prepared spices and ointment."—56.

Did they go immediately to the sepulchre, after they had prepared the spices and ointment?
No, "they rested the Sabbath day."

MATTHEW—Chap. xxvii. 62—66.

62. To whom did the priests and Pharisees again go?
"Unto Pilate."

63. What did they remember that Jesus had said?
"After three days, I will rise again."

64. What did they desire that Pilate would command?
"That the sepulchre be made sure until the third day."

What did they mean by "made sure"?
Made fast, so that it could not be opened.

65. What did Pilate say?
"Ye have a watch."

What did he mean by a watch?
Watchmen.

What did he tell them to do?
"Make it as sure as ye can."

66. How did they try to secure the door of the sepulchre?
By "sealing the stone."

What else did they do to prevent the sepulchre from being opened?

They set a watch to guard it.

We do not know in what way the door of the sepulchre was sealed, but as the Pharisees thought they had made it secure, there is no doubt that it could not be opened by man, without being seen by the watchmen.

MARK—Chap. xvi. 1—8.

What is the subject of this lesson?

The Visit of the Women to the Sepulchre.

1. When did Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome return to the sepulchre?

“When the Sabbath was past.”

What did they bring with them?

“Sweet spices.”

What did they intend to do with the spices?

Anoint the body of Jesus.

The Jews prepared the dead for burial by anointing them with ointment mixed with spices and bitter substances, for the purpose of preserving the body as long as possible.

What had happened before the women came to the sepulchre?

“A great earthquake.”—Matt. xxviii. 2.

And who descended from heaven?

“The angel of the Lord.”

What did the angel do?

“Rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.”

What stone?

The stone that closed the door of the sepulchre.

What was the countenance of the angel like?

“Like lightning.”—3.

And what was his raiment?

“White as snow.”

Who saw the angel?

“The keepers,” or watchmen.—4.

What effect did the sight of the angel have on the watchmen?
They "did shake, and became as dead men."

2. What day of the week was it that the women went to the sepulchre, with spices?

"The first day of the week."

What time in the day was it?

"Very early in the morning."

3. What did they say among themselves?

"Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?"

4. Did they seem to think that they could not roll it away?

Yes, "for it was very great."

When they looked, what did they see?

"That the stone was rolled away."

When Mary Magdalene saw that the stone was rolled away, what did she do?

"She ran, until she came to Peter and John."—John xx. 2.

What did she say to them?

"They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him."

What did Peter and John do?

"They ran both together," towards the sepulchre.—4.

5. When Mary the mother of James, and Salome entered the sepulchre, what did they see?

"A young man sitting on the right side."

How was he clothed?

"In a long white garment."

How did the women feel?

"They were affrighted."

6. What did he say to them?

"Be not affrighted."

What did he tell them?

"Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified."

What did the young man, who was an angel, announce or declare to them?

“He is risen; he is not here.”

What did he tell them to see?

“Behold the place where they laid him.”

7. What did he direct them to go and tell his disciples?

“That he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him, as he said unto you.”

8. The women trembled and were amazed, and what did they do?

“They went out quickly.”

When they came out what did they do?

“They fled from the sepulchre.”

What were their feelings?

“Fear and great joy.”—Matt. xxviii. 8.

As they ran to tell the disciples, who met them?

“Jesus met them.”—9.

How did he address them?

“All hail.”

What did they do while they held him by the feet, that is, while they knelt before him?

They “worshipped him.”

What did he say to them?

“Be not afraid; go, tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.”—10.

When the women told these things to the disciples, did they believe them?

“They believed them not.”—Luke xxiv. 11.

What did their words, or the account they gave of meeting their Lord, seem to the disciples?

“As idle tales.”

JOHN—Chap. xx. 3—18.

What is the subject of this lesson?

Peter and John at the Sepulchre; and our Lord seen by Mary.

4. When Peter and John ran to the sepulchre on hearing the words of Mary Magdalene, which came there first?

“The other disciple did outrun Peter.”

5. The other disciple, that is John, was young, and outran Peter; but did he go into the sepulchre before Peter came?

He went not in.

What did he do?

He stooped down, and looked in.

What did he see?

“The linen clothes lying.”

6. When Peter came, what did he do?

“He went into the sepulchre.”

What did he see?

“The linen clothes lie.”

7. What did he see wrapped together in a place by itself?

“The napkin that was about his head.”

About whose head?

The head of our Saviour.

8. Did the other disciple also go in?

He did, “and he saw, and believed.”

9. What did they not yet know, or understand, from the Scripture?

“That he must rise again from the dead.”

10. Where did Peter and John go?

“Unto their own home.”

11. Mary Magdalene, who had returned with Peter and John, did not go away again; where did she stand?

“Without, at the sepulchre, weeping.”

12. As she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre, what did she see?

“Two angels in white.”

Where were they sitting?

“The one at the head, the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.”

13. What did they say to her?

“Woman, why weepest thou?”

What did she answer?

“Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him.”

14. When she had said this, what did she do?

“She turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing.”

Did she know him?

“She knew not that it was Jesus.”

What may we suppose was one reason that she did not know him?

As she was weeping she could not see plainly.

15. What did he say to her?

“Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou?”

Whom did she suppose it was?

“The gardener.”

What answer did she make to his question?

“Sir, if thou hast borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away.”

16. How did Jesus make himself known to her?

He “saith unto her, Mary.”

She turned herself, probably more fully towards him than she had done before, and what did she say?

“Rabboni.”

What is the meaning of Rabboni?

“Master.”

17. What did he forbid her doing?

“Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father.”

What did he tell her to do?

“Go to my brethren.”

This was the first time he called them brethren; what did he tell Mary to say to them?

“I ascend unto my Father and your Father; and to my God, and your God.”

Mary Magdalene then went to the disciples; how did she find they were affected?

“They mourned and wept.”—Mark xvi. 10.

They were mourning that their Lord had been cruelly treated, and had died on the cross: though they had been told that he had been seen by the women, yet they would not believe that he was risen.

18. What did Mary Magdalene tell them?

“That she had seen the Lord.”

What else did she tell them?

“That he had spoken these things unto her.”

Did they then believe that he was alive?

They “believed not.”—Mark xvi. 11.

Christ had lain in the sepulchre what the Jews called three days and three nights: as any part of a day or night, however small, was, according to their mode of reckoning, a day and night. He was buried on the sixth day, and lay in the sepulchre all the seventh day, and a portion of the first day of the week: it may be said he arose from the dead on the third day, or after three days. As he had publicly declared he would rise after three days, and his disciples announced that he did so arise, and the watch told the Pharisees when they fled from the sepulchre, there could have been no question as to its being the time predicted, or the priests would have declared it. Our Saviour having risen on the first day of the week, the disciples devoted that day to public worship, instead of the seventh day which the Jews still keep as their Sabbath.

MATTHEW—Chap. xxviii. 11—15.

11. What did some of the soldiers who were set to watch the sepulchre, tell in the city to the priests?

“All the things that were done.”

What were these things?

That an angel rolled away the stone, and sat on it.

What stone?

The stone that closed the door of the sepulchre.

And what effect had the sight of the angel on them?

They became as dead men.

13. For what was money given to the watch; what did they want the watch to say?

That "his disciples came by night, and stole him away while we slept."

14. What did they tell the watch they would do if it came to the governor's ears?

"We will persuade him, and secure you."

What were they afraid that the governor should hear?

That they slept when they ought to have watched.

What was the punishment for sleeping when set to watch?

To be put to death.

15. Did the watch consent to tell a false story?

"They took the money, and did as they were taught."

LUKE—Chap. xxiv. 13—49.

Of what does this lesson treat?

The Lord is seen by two of the Disciples; afterwards by all except Thomas.

13. Where did two of the disciples go the same day?

"To a village called Emmaus."

How far was Emmaus from Jerusalem?

"About threescore furlongs."

Find Emmaus on the map.

How many miles is threescore furlongs?

Seven or eight miles.

What day was it?

The first day of the week.

18. Who was one of these disciples?

"Cleopas," or Alpheus.

Whose father was he?

Of James the Apostle, who wrote the Epistle of James.

Who was the other who was going to Emmaus?

It appears to have been Luke.

14. Of what did they talk as they walked?

"Of all these things which had happened."

15. As they communed, or talked together, who drew near?
"Jesus himself."

16. Did they know him?
They were not permitted to know him.

17. What did he ask them?
"What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?"

18. What did Cleopas ask him?
"Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem?"

What did Cleopas ask him if he had not known?
"The things which are come to pass there in these days."

19. What did Jesus ask them?
"What things?"

What did they say to him?
"Concerning Jesus of Nazareth."

In what did they say Jesus was a mighty prophet?
"In deed and word."

21. In what did they say they had trusted?
That he "should have redeemed Israel."

The Jews expected that the Messiah would come and free them from the Romans, and establish their kingdom in all its ancient splendor. Even the disciples hoped Jesus would do something of this kind, and when he suffered death upon the cross, they were perplexed and disheartened. They did not yet understand the spiritual nature of the kingdom of Christ, but their understandings were afterwards opened, and they saw that his kingdom was not of this earth, but eternal in the heavens.

23. What did they say that angels had told the women?
"That he was alive."

24. And what had certain of the disciples who went to the sepulchre, found?
That it was "as the women had said."

25. What did Jesus tell them they were slow of heart to believe?

“All that the prophets have spoken.”

26. What question did he ask?

“Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?”

27. What did he expound, or explain, to them?

“In all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.”

28. As they drew near to the village, what did he appear inclined to do?

“As though he would have gone farther.”

29. What did they say to him?

“Abide with us.”

What reason did they urge for his staying with them?

“It is toward evening, and the day is far spent.”

Did he go in with them?

“He went in to *tarry* with them.”

30. As he sat at meat, or at the table, with them, what did he do?

“He took bread and blessed it.”

Then what did he do with the bread?

“He brake, and gave to them.”

31. Were they then permitted to see that he was the Lord?

“Their eyes were opened, and they knew him.”

Did he stay, or tarry, any longer with them?

“He *vanished* out of their sight.”

32. What did they say one to another?

“Did not our heart burn within us while he talked with us by the way?”

33. What did they do that same hour?

“They returned to Jerusalem.”

When they came to the holy city, where did they find the disciples and others?

They were assembled, and the door was shut.

Why was the door shut?

“For fear of the Jews.”—John xx. 19.

34. What did those who were assembled say to Cleopas and Luke?

“The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon.”

35. Then what did they tell to the others?

“What things were done in the way.”

And what besides?

“How he was known of them in breaking of bread.”

Who was known in the breaking of bread?

Jesus the Lord.

To whom was he known, or made known?

To Cleopas and the other disciple.

36. While they thus spake, who stood in their midst?

“Jesus himself.”

What did he say?

“Peace be unto you.”

37. How did they feel?

“They were terrified and affrighted.”

What did they suppose they had seen?

“A spirit.”

The door was shut, and probably fastened, for fear of the Jews; and the sudden appearance of their Lord in the midst of them, frightened them; but their terror was soon changed to joy.

38. What did he say to them?

“Why are ye troubled?”

What else did he say?

“Why do thoughts arise in your hearts?”

What kind of thoughts were in their hearts?

That he was a spirit.

39. What did he say to prove it was himself?

“Behold my hands and my feet.”

What else did he say to convince them ?

“Handle me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have.”

When he showed them his hands and his feet, what could they see ?

The mark left by the nails, with which he was fastened to the cross.

41. While they wondered, and could not believe such joyful news, what did he ask ?

“Have ye here any meat ?”

42. What did they give him ?

“A piece of a broiled fish, and of a honey-comb.”

43. What did he do ?

“He took it, and did eat before them.”

44. What did he say he had told them while he was with them ?

“That all things must be fulfilled, concerning me.”

Where were these things written ?

“In the law of Moses, in the Prophets, and in the Psalms.”

45. What then did he enable them to do ?

To “understand the Scriptures.”

46. What did he say was written ?

“Thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day.”

47. What should be preached in his name among all nations ?

“Repentance and remission of sins.”

Where should repentance and remission of sins be first preached ?

“At Jerusalem.”

Where should it be afterwards preached ?

“Among all nations.”

48. What did he say the disciples were ?

“Witnesses of these things.”

49. What did he say he would send to them?

"The promise of my Father."

What was the promise of the Father?

The Comforter, the Holy Spirit.

Until when must they tarry at Jerusalem?

"Until endued with power from on high."

What does that mean?

Until God gave them power to go forth.

JOHN—Chap. xx. 21—29.

Of what are we to hear in this lesson?

Jesus appeared to all the Disciples.

21. After telling his disciples to tarry at Jerusalem until endued with power from on high, what did he say to them again?

"Peace be unto you."

What else?

"As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you."

22. When he had said this, what did he do?

"He breathed on them."

And what did he say to them?

"Receive ye the Holy Ghost."

23. What power did he give them?

The power to *remit* sins.

24. Which of the disciples was not present at this time?

"Thomas, called Didymus."

25. What did the other disciples afterwards tell him?

"We have seen the Lord."

Thomas said, "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side"—what would he not do?

"I will not believe."

26. How many days after this, did Jesus appear again to the disciples?

"After eight days."

Where were they?

"They were within."

Within what?

Within the house.

Was Thomas with them at this time?

He was.

Who came and stood in the midst, though the door was shut?
Jesus came.

What did he say?

"Peace be unto you."

27. What did he say to Thomas?

"Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side."

What gentle reproof did he give Thomas?

"Be not faithless, but believing."

28. What did Thomas answer?

"My Lord and my God."

29. What did he say to Thomas?

"Thomas, because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed."

What did he say of those who had not seen him?

"Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

Where did the eleven disciples go after this?

They "went away into Galilee."—Matt. xxviii. 16.

JOHN—Chap. xxi. 1—24.

What is the subject of this lesson?

Jesus appeared at the Sea of Tiberias.

1. Where did Jesus next show himself to his disciples?

"At the Sea of Tiberias."

By what name is the Sea of Tiberias generally called?

The Sea of Galilee.

Seven of the disciples were present, Simon Peter, Thomas, called Didymus, Nathaniel of Cana in Galilee, the sons of Zebedee, and two others

3. What did Simon Peter say ?
“ I go a fishing.”

What did the others answer ?
“ We also go with thee.”

Did they all go ?
“ They entered into a ship immediately.”

Did they catch any fish ?
“ That night they caught nothing.”

4. When it was morning who stood on the shore ?
“ Jesus stood on the shore.”

Did the disciples know him ?
They “ knew not that it was Jesus.”

5. What did he say to them ?
“ Children, have ye any meat ?”

What did they answer him ?
“ No.”

6. What did he direct them to do ?
“ Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find.”

When they cast the net in, did they find any fish ?
“ They were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes.”

What were they not able to draw ?
Their fish-net.

7. What did the disciple whom Jesus loved, say to Peter ?
“ It is the Lord.”

Who was that disciple ?
John.

When Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, what did he do
“ He cast himself into the sea.”

8. How far were they from the land ?
“ Two hundred cubits.”

How many feet are two hundred cubits ?
About three hundred feet.

What did the other disciples do?

They dragged "the net with fishes."

9. As soon as they came to land, what did they see?

"A fire of coals there."

What was there besides the fire?

"Fish laid thereon, and bread."

10. What did Jesus say to them?

"Bring of the fish which ye have now caught."

11. What did Simon Peter do?

He "drew the net to land, full of great fishes."

How many fishes were in the net?

"A hundred and fifty and three."

Was the net injured?

The net was not broken.

12. What invitation did Jesus give them?

"Come and dine."

Why did the disciples not dare ask him, "who art thou?"

They knew "that it was the Lord."

How many times does this make that he had shown himself to a number of the disciples together?

Three times.

15. After they had dined, what did Jesus say to Simon Peter?

"Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?"

What did he answer?

"Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee."

What did he tell Peter to do?

"Feed my lambs."

16. What did he say to Peter the second time?

"Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?"

What did Peter answer again?

"Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee?"

What did he request of Peter?

"Feed my sheep."

17. When he said to Peter the third time, "lovest thou me?" how did Peter feel?

"Peter was grieved."

What did he say to his Lord?

"Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee."

What did Jesus again repeat?

"Feed my sheep."

19. What did he foretell of Peter?

"By what death he should glorify God."

When he had spoken thus, what did he say to Peter?

"Follow me."

21. When Peter saw the disciple whom Jesus loved, following, what did he ask?

"Lord, and what shall this man do?"

22. What did Jesus answer?

"If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?"

What was Peter's duty?

"Follow thou me."

23. What saying went abroad among the brethren?

"That that disciple should not die."

Did Jesus say he should not die?

No.

What did he say?

"If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?"

24. What disciple was that?

He who "wrote these things," the Apostle John.

MATTHEW—Chap. xxviii. 16—20.

16. Where did the eleven go after the Lord appeared to some of them at the Sea of Galilee, or Tiberias?

Into a mountain.

Why did they go to that mountain?

"Jesus had appointed them."

17. When he met them there, what did they do?

"They worshipped him."

18. What did he say to them?

"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."

19. What did he commission or order them to do?

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations."

In whose name were they to be baptized?

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

20. What were they to teach them?

"To observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

What promise did he make them?

"Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

What does Christ say of baptism to James and John?

"Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"—Mark x. 38.

And John the Baptist told his followers that he baptized with water, but with what should Christ baptize them?

"With the Holy Ghost and with fire."—Matt. iii. 11.

What does Paul say of baptism?

"By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body."—1 Cor. xii. 13.

By whom was Jesus seen again?

By "James."—1 Cor. xv. 7.

What is the greatest number of disciples that saw him at one time?

"After that he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once."—6.

ACTS i. 1—8.

3. How many days was he seen alive after he arose from the grave?

"Forty days."

4. Where did he come to the disciples the last time?
At Jerusalem.

What did he command them?

"That they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father."

5. What did he say of John?

"John truly baptized with water."

But what should the disciples of Christ be baptized with?

"With the Holy Ghost."

When would those then assembled be baptized with the Holy Ghost?

"Not many days hence."

6. What question did they ask the Lord?

"Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?"

7. How did he reprove them for asking that question?

"It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power."

8. What did he tell them they should do after the Holy Ghost came upon them?

"Ye shall be witnesses unto me."

Where should they be his witnesses, besides in Jerusalem, Judea, and Samaria?

"Unto the uttermost part of the earth."

What did he mean?

That they should bear witness, or preach his gospel in every part of the earth.

LUKE—Chap. xxiv. 50, 51.

50. How far did he lead them out of Jerusalem?

"As far as to Bethany."

To what place did they go?

"To a mount called Olivet."—Acts i. 12.

What did he then do?

"He lifted up his hands, and blessed them."

51. While he blessed them, what came to pass?
 "He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven."

ACTS—Chap. i. 9—26.

9. What did they see as they looked up to heaven after him?
 "A cloud received him out of their sight."

10. Did the disciples continue to look towards heaven?
 "They looked *steadfastly*."

While they thus earnestly looked up, who came and stood by them?

- "Two men stood by them."

How were the two men clothed?

- "In white *apparel*."

11. What did the two men, who were angels, say?

- "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?"

How did the angels say Jesus would come again?

- "In like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."

12. How far from Jerusalem is the Mount of Olives, from whence the Lord Jesus Christ ascended to heaven?

- "A Sabbath day's journey."

How far was a Sabbath day's journey?

About a mile.

To what city did the disciples return?

- "To Jerusalem."

13. When they came to the holy city, where did they go?

- "They went up into an upper room."

Who abode, or lived there?

Several of the Apostles.

14. With whom did the Apostles continue in prayer?

- "With the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren."

15. How many people were then assembled together?

- "About a hundred and twenty."

Who stood up and spake to them ?

The Apostle Peter.

16. What Scripture did he say needed to be fulfilled ?

That "which the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of David, spake before concerning Judas."

17. With whom had Judas been numbered ?

With the twelve Apostles.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth verses Luke gives an account of Judas and his violent death, which he says "was known to all the dwellers in Jerusalem ;" and then he continues the discourse of Peter.

20. What were the words of David that Peter mentioned as alluding to Judas ?

"Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein ; and his bishopric let another take."

What is meant by his bishopric ?

His office as a *minister* of God.

After Judas had done wickedly, and was no longer a disciple, how many Apostles were there ?

Only eleven.

21. From what men did Peter say they must choose one to take the place of Judas ?

"Of these men which have *companied* with us all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us."

22. How long had those men been with the Lord ?

Ever since he was baptized by John the Baptist.

To what time did they remain with him ?

To that same day when Jesus was taken up to heaven.

What did Peter say one of these men must be ordained to be ?

"A *witness* with us of his *resurrection*."

What does "ordained" mean in this place ?

Set apart, or appointed.

23. Joseph and Matthias having been proposed for the office, how did they decide which to appoint ?

They prayed for direction.

24. With what words did their prayer begin?

“Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men.”

What did Peter and the others pray that God would show them?

“Whether of these two thou hast chosen?”

Chosen for what?

To take the place of Judas.

25. In what way was another to take the place of Judas?

In the “*ministry and apostleship*.”

26. What did they then give forth?

“Their lots.”

On whom did the lot fall?

“Upon Matthias.”

What did he then become?

“He was numbered with the eleven Apostles.”

Then how many Apostles were there?

Twelve.

ACTS—Chap. ii.

What are the subjects of this chapter?

The Baptism of the Holy Ghost, and Peter's Sermon on the day of Pentecost.

1. On what day were the Apostles and others who believed on Jesus, all in one place?

On the day of Pentecost.

What was the Pentecost?

A feast that came fifty days after the Passover.

What did it *commemorate*, or keep in remembrance?

The giving of the law on Mount Sinai.

To whom was the law given?

It was given by God to Moses for the children of Israel.

What took place at the first passover?

The Israelites were delivered from Egypt.

What took place fifty days after?

The law was given on Mount Sinai.

What took place at the time of the last passover?
Jesus Christ was crucified.

What took place fifty days after?
The Holy Spirit descended on the Apostles.

2. As the disciples were with one accord in one place, what came suddenly?
“A sound from heaven.”

What was the sound like?
“A rushing mighty wind.”

What is said of this sound?
“It filled all the house where they were sitting.”

What filled the house?
The sound.

We are not told there was a wind, only a sound like it.

3. What then appeared to the assembled people?
“Cloven tongues.”

What were they like?
“Like as of fire.”

What were the Jews accustomed to call a tongue?
Anything long and pointed at one end.

How were these tongues cloven?
They were parted, or separated one from another.

Where did these tongues of fire rest?
One “sat upon each of them.”

4. With what were those upon whom the tongues of fire sat, filled?
“They were all filled with the Holy Ghost.”

How did they begin to speak?
“With other tongues.”

What does that mean?
In other languages.

Could they speak in any language they chose?
No, only “as the Spirit gave them utterance.”

What does that mean?

As the Spirit of God gave them words to speak.

5. Who were dwelling, or staying, in Jerusalem at this time?

"Jews out of every nation under heaven."

What kind of men were many of these Jews?

"Devout men,"—good men.

6. When these people came together and heard the disciples preach, what were their feelings?

They "were *confounded*."

Why were they confounded, or greatly astonished?

"Because that every man heard them speak in his own language."

7. As they were amazed, and marvelled at hearing so many languages spoken, what did they say?

"Behold, are not all these which speak, Galileans?"

8. What else did they say?

"How hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?"

How many different languages were spoken by those who came from the countries mentioned in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh verses?

Seven or eight languages.

Could these people have understood the Apostles if they had preached in only one language?

No.

11. What did the people say they heard?

"The wonderful works of God."

Were the Apostles learned men that they could speak so many languages?

No, they were mostly poor fishermen.

12. What did some of the amazed people say?

"What meaneth this?"

13. What did others mockingly say?

"These men are full of new wine."

What did they mean by that?

That they were drunken.

Probably as many of the Jews never before heard some of the languages which the disciples spoke, they did not know they were languages, but thought that drunken men were making unmeaning sounds; but every one heard in the language of his own country, of the wonderful things of God.

14. When some said they were drunken, what did Peter do?
“He lifted up his voice,” and spake to them.

15. What did he say first?
“These are not drunken, as ye suppose.”

16. How did he prove that they were not?
“It is but the third hour of the day.”

What time of ours was the third hour?
About nine o'clock in the morning.

How did its being the third hour, or nine o'clock in the morning, prove that they were not drunken?
That was the hour of morning prayer.

It was not customary for the Jews to eat or drink anything before morning prayer, especially on the Sabbath or feast days. As brandy and such strong liquors were unknown at that time, they would have to drink a large quantity of their weak wine to become drunken.

16. What time did Peter say, had come?
“That which was spoken by the prophet Joel.”

17. What did Joel prophesy in the name of the Lord?
“I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy.”—Joel ii. 28.

What does “all flesh” mean?
All the people.

What does “prophesy” mean?
To speak in the name of the Lord.

When should this take place?
“In the last days.”

What did the Jews always understand “the last days” to mean?
The time of the coming of Christ on earth.

As Christ had come, what time was it then?

“The last days.”

What did God promise he would do, in the last days?

“I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh.”

What had Christ told his disciples of the Spirit?

“When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me.”

—John xv. 26.

In what way has the Comforter, the Spirit, come?

In the heart of every person.

What does he testify or make known there to those who believe in Christ?

That Jesus is the only Saviour.

41. How many repented and believed that Jesus was the Saviour on this day of Pentecost?

“About three thousand souls.”

44. Were those who believed often together?

Yes, “and had all things common.”

45. Where did they get money to help the poor?

They “sold their possessions and goods.”

The Christians were so despised by the Jews, that probably many were dismissed from their employments; and thus their brethren who had property, gave to them.

Acts—Chap. iii. 1—16.

1. What does the third chapter of Acts treat of?

The Lame Man cured by Peter and John.

Who went up to the temple together?

Peter and John.

Who were Peter and John?

Disciples of our Saviour.

What are we told Peter once attempted to do on the Sea of Galilee?

To walk on the water.—Matt. xiv. 29.

What did he do when Jesus was taken before Pilate?
He denied his Master.—Matt. xxvi. 70.

What was John called?

The disciple whom Jesus loved.—John xix. 26.

Whom did Jesus commit to John's care when on the cross?
His mother.

3. Where were Peter and John going?

"Into the temple."

1. At what hour was it?

"At the hour of prayer."

What time of day was it?

"The ninth hour."

What hour of our time was the ninth hour?

From twelve to three o'clock.

The Jews divided the day into four hours; the time from six o'clock in the morning to nine was called the third hour, because they were the first three hours of the day; from nine to twelve was the sixth hour, as they made six hours of the day; from twelve to three o'clock was the ninth hour; and from three to six in the evening was the eleventh hour.

2. Who was carried to the temple every day?

A lame man.

Where was he laid by those who carried him?

"At the gate of the temple."

What was that gate called?

"Beautiful."

Was this lame man often carried and laid by the gate called Beautiful?

Yes, "daily"—every day.

Why was he carried and laid at the gate?

"To ask alms."

What does "to ask alms" mean?

To beg.

Of whom did he beg?

"Of them that entered into the temple."

3. Who did the lame man see about to enter the temple?

"Peter and John."

What did the lame man say to them?

He "asked an alms."

4. What did Peter and John do?

They fastened their eyes upon him.

What does that mean?

They looked *steadily* at him.

What did Peter say to him?

"Look on us."

5. Did the lame man do as Peter said?

Yes, "he *gave heed* unto them."

Why did he give heed, or attend to what they said?

He expected "to receive something."

6. What then did Peter say to him?

"Silver and gold have I none."

Was Peter a rich man?

No.

How had Peter and John been employed before they became disciples of Christ?

They were fishermen.—Matt. iv. 18, 21.

Did they continue their business after the Lord called them to be his disciples?

No, they forsook all and followed him.

Thus Peter and John were poor men; they had neither silver nor gold to give the lame beggar; but what did Peter say to him?

"Such as I have, give I thee."

What did he tell the man to do?

"Rise up and walk."

In whose name, that is, by whose power did he tell the man to rise up?

"In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth."

7. What did Peter do to help him?

"He took him by the right hand, and lifted him up."

And what change immediately took place?

“His feet and ankle-bones received strength.”

8. And what did he do?

“He leaping up, stood, and walked.”

Had he ever walked before?

No, he had been lame from his birth.

How old was he?

Above forty years old.—iv. 22.

By whose power was he now able to walk?

By the power of Jesus.

Did the man follow after the Apostles?

Yes, “he entered with them into the temple.”

How did he show his joy and thankfulness?

By “walking, and leaping, and praising God.”

9. Did others see him walking and praising God?

Yes, “all the people.”

10. Did they know who he was?

“They knew that it was he which sat for alms, at the Beautiful gate of the temple.”

How did what had happened to him affect the people?

“They were filled with wonder and amazement.”

11. What did the lame man who was cured, do?

He “held Peter and John.”

What does that mean?

He kept hold of them.

What did the people do?

They “ran together unto them.”

Where did they all go?

Into the porch that is called Solomon's.

What was Solomon's porch?

A wide covered walk within the gate of the temple.

12. When Peter saw that the people greatly wondered, what did he say?

“Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us?”

By whose power or holiness did the people appear to think Peter and John had done this miracle?

By their own power.

Did they do it by their own power?

No.

13. What did Peter say the God of their fathers had done?

“Glorified his Son, Jesus.”

But what had the Jews done?

“Denied him in the presence of Pilate.”

What is meant by “denied him”?

Denying that he was their King and Saviour.

14. What is our Saviour called by Peter?

“The Holy One, and the Just.”

15. What else had the Jews done?

“Killed the Prince of Life.”

And what had God done?

Raised him from the dead.

Who is meant by the Prince of Life, whom God raised from the dead?

Our Saviour.

Who were witnesses that this was done?

Peter and John.

16. What did Peter say that faith in his name had done?

“Made this man strong.”

Faith or belief in whose name had made the man strong?

In the name of Jesus.

What did Jesus promise his disciples if they had faith?

“Nothing shall be impossible unto you.”—Matt. xvii.

20.

Read the sermon of Peter, which ends this chapter.

ACTS—Chap. iv. 1—8.

1. While Peter and John were preaching to the people in the temple, who came upon them?

The priests and Sadducees.

Whom did they have with them?

“The captain of the temple.”

2. What were they grieved, or offended, about?

That Peter “taught the people.”

What did he preach?

“The resurrection from the dead.”

Why did that offend the Sadducees?

“The Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit.”—Acts xxiii. 8.

3. What did they do to Peter and John?

“They laid hands on them.”

What does that mean?

They took hold of them.

What did they do with the Apostles?

“They put them in hold.”

What is the meaning of “in hold”?

In prison.

How long did they mean to keep them in prison?

“Unto the next day.”

We are told that the lame man was cured about noon; what time was it when the Apostles were put in prison?

It was at even-tide.

What time was that?

Near evening, after sunset.

4. How many people believed the words of the Apostles?

“About five thousand.”

5, 6. What did the rulers, and elders, and scribes, and the high priest, and his kindred do the next day?

They “gathered together at Jerusalem.”

What was the name of the high priest?

“Annas.”

7. When the Apostles were brought, what question was asked them?

"By what power, or by what name, have ye done this?"

8. What was Peter filled with?

"The Holy Ghost."

Read the remainder of the chapter, pausing at the tenth, twelfth, twenty-fourth, and thirty-second verses. The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth verses are quoted from the second Psalm, the whole of which alludes to Christ, the attempt of kings and rulers to prevent the spread of the gospel, and a prophecy that the Gentiles or heathen would be accepted by him. This Psalm might appropriately be read by the class collectively at the close of the lesson.

ACTS—Chap. v. 1—12.

1. Who besides Barnabas sold a possession?

"Ananias, with Sapphira, his wife."

What is meant by a possession here?

Some land.

2. Did they give the whole of the money to the Apostles?

No, they "kept back part of the price."

Did Sapphira know that all was not given?

Yes, she was "*privy* to it."

What does that mean?

That she knew part of the money was to be kept for themselves.

3. Ananias and Sapphira had a right to keep the whole of the money for their own use, but they wanted the Christians to think them generous, and that they gave all they had to help their needy brethren. Thus when Ananias took part of the money to the Apostles, he pretended that it was all he had received for the land. But what did Peter say to him?

"Ananias, why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?"

4. When did Peter tell him the land was his own?

"Whiles it remained."

And after it was sold, what was in his power?
To keep the money.

By pretending he gave all the money to the Apostles, what did he do?

“Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God.”

5. When Ananias heard the words of Peter, what happened to him?

He “fell down and gave up the ghost.”

What does “gave up the ghost” mean?

He died.

What effect did the sudden death of Ananias, for telling a lie, have on those who heard these things?

“Great fear came on all.”

6. What did the young men do?

“They wound him up, and carried him out, and buried him.”

Was Sapphira, Ananias’s wife, present?

No, she had not yet come in.

7. How long after did she come in?

About “three hours after.”

Did she know what was done with Ananias?

No, she did not know.

8. What did Peter ask her?

“Tell me whether ye sold the land for so much?”

What did she say?

“Yea, for so much.”

9. What did he say they had agreed to do?

“How is it that ye have agreed together to tempt the Spirit of the Lord?”

How had they tried to tempt the Spirit of the Lord by saying they brought all they received for the land when they did not do so?

They seemed to think God would not find them out.

Is anything hid from God?

No.

Who did Peter tell Sapphira were at the door?
 "The feet of them which have buried thy husband."

And what would they do to her?
 They "shall carry thee out."

10. Then what did she straightway do?
 Fell down "at his feet."

What did she yield, or give up?
 "The ghost."

What does "the ghost" mean?
 The spirit.

When the young men who were at the door came in, what did they see?
 They "found her dead."

Where did they carry her?
 They "buried her by her husband."

11. What came upon all the church?
 "Great fear."

What is meant by "the church"?
 Those people who believe in Christ.

Who beside the believers felt great fear?
 "As many as heard these things."

12. What were wrought, or done, by the hands of the Apostles?
 "Many signs and wonders."

Where did they perform those signs and wonders, or miracles?
 "In Solomon's Porch."

Where was Solomon's Porch?
 At the entrance of the temple.

19. When the priests and Sadducees put Peter and John in prison again, what was done by an angel of the Lord?
 He "opened the prison doors."

At what time were the doors thus opened?
 At night.

20. What did the angel tell the Apostles to do?
 "Go, stand and speak in the temple."

What were they to speak to the people?

“All the words of this life.”

What does that mean?

Life in Christ.

21. Did they obey the command of God as told them by the angel?

Yes, “they entered into the temple early in the morning and taught.”

40. When they were again brought before the high priest, what was done unto them?

They were beaten and then let go.

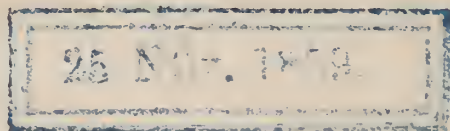
41. At what did the Apostles rejoice?

“That they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name.”

For whose name?

For the name of Christ.

THE END.



S. S. & W. WOOD,

PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

QUESTIONS FOR BIBLE CLASSES AND FAMILIES.

Price 10 cents, or One Dollar per dozen.

AMERICAN FRUGAL HOUSEWIFE.

By LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

Thirty-third Edition. *Price 35 cents, free of postage.*

Every young wife should have a copy of this work: it would save her much perplexity and mortification. The receipts for cooking are very desirable for those who wish to manage with economy in making *good dishes*. The directions in regard to moths, rust-spots, etc., etc., and the hints respecting the management of domestic affairs, should be carefully studied by the inexperienced housekeeper.

YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND.

By ELIZA FARRAR.

Revised Edition. *Price One Dollar, free of postage.*

This work is written with care, and enters with great plainness, faithfulness, and sound judgment into the details of every-day life. The *Register and Observer* says of it:—

“We hardly know a more useful work; it deserves commendation, among other things, for the right views it gives young women of their true relation to their fellow-beings: it addresses them as component parts of society, who are to be useful and not merely ornamental: it considers them as young women as well as young ladies.”

HOW TO NURSE SICK CHILDREN;

Intended especially as a help to the Nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children; but containing Directions which may be found of service to all who have the charge of the Young.

Price 37½ cents, free of postage.

“Teaches not how to physic and doctor, but how to *nurse* sick children. It is just such a little book as the physician might place in the hands of a young mother, with a certainty of its usefulness.”—*Buffalo Medical Journal*.

HEADACHES: THEIR CAUSE AND THEIR CURE.

By HENRY G. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A.,

Fellow Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, Physician to the St. Pancras Royal Dispensary.

Price 50 cents, free of postage.

“This is a useful little manual on a very important and much-neglected subject. There is much science and skill required in properly managing a headache, common as such affections are. From this little work the practitioner will receive many important and useful suggestions.”—*New Jersey Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

BROWN'S GRAMMAR IMPROVED.

THE INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

Methodically arranged, etc., etc., etc. Designed for the use of Schools, Academies, and Private Learners. By GOOLD BROWN. A new Stereotype Edition, carefully Revised by the Author.

335 pages. 12mo. Price 60 cents.

The excellence of BROWN'S INSTITUTES OF GRAMMAR is admitted on all hands; and notwithstanding the multitude of school grammars which have from first to last come in competition with the Institutes, it has steadily advanced in public favor, and is largely in use throughout the country. The doctrines of the work are those which are deducible from a common-sense view of the subject of language, and a just consideration of the analogies of speech. And in point of perspicuous arrangement, accuracy of definition, fullness of illustration, and comprehensiveness of plan, the work is considered by competent judges to be unrivalled.

BROWN'S SMALL GRAMMAR IMPROVED.

THE FIRST LINES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

Being a Brief Abstract of the Author's larger work, the "Institutes of English Grammar." By GOOLD BROWN. A new Stereotype Edition, carefully Revised by the Author.

122 pages. 12mo. Price 25 cents.

Method is a marked feature of the book; and as to its didactics, whatever is said, is said in the fewest words possible: principle is never found clashing with principle; there is a due sequence in the parts; and all goes to make up a harmonious whole. The pupil who has been duly trained in this little book, under the guidance of a good teacher, must needs have acquired no small skill in the art of grammar, and *with this* an amount of mental discipline well fitting him to comprehend the first principles of intellectual philosophy.

S. U. BERRIAN, late School Commissioner, Westchester County, N. Y., says:—

"Brown's Grammars are of a class *never to die*. At present of unapproachable excellence, and the highest possible authority, we doubt if they can ever be superseded, at least while our language remains what it is."

THE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH GRAMMARS,

With an Introduction, Historical and Critical, the whole Methodically Arranged, and amply Illustrated, etc., etc., etc.; and a Key to the Oral Exercises, with Appendixes, etc. By GOOLD BROWN. Fourth Edition. Revised and Improved. With a fine Portrait of the Author, Engraved on Steel.

1,070 pages, large octavo, handsomely bound. Price \$4.50.

"The 'Grammar of English Grammars,' an octavo book of 1,070 pages, small print, is a great thesaurus of grammatical knowledge. There is nothing like it, as far as we know, in the English language. Every teacher who wishes to consult authorities upon disputed and knotty points of grammar, in connection with masterly discussion of the same, will do as we have done—buy it, and use it constantly. No progressive teacher can afford to be without it."—*Massachusetts Teacher*.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: May 2005

PreservationTechnologies

A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

B5612

w

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 328 189 9

